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Africa... 1.000 Franc
 Australia... 1.000 Dollar
 Belgium... 1.000 Franc
 Canada... 1.000 Dollar
 Denmark... 1.000 Kroner
 France... 1.000 Franc
 Germany... 1.000 Mark
 Greece... 1.000 Dracma
 Hong Kong... 1.000 Dollar
 India... 1.000 Rupee
 Italy... 1.000 Lira
 Japan... 1.000 Yen
 Korea... 1.000 Won
 Luxembourg... 1.000 Franc
 Netherlands... 1.000 Guilder
 New Zealand... 1.000 Dollar
 Norway... 1.000 Kroner
 Singapore... 1.000 Dollar
 Spain... 1.000 Ptas
 Sweden... 1.000 Kroner
 Switzerland... 1.000 Franc
 Taiwan... 1.000 Dollar
 Thailand... 1.000 Baht
 U.K. ... 1.000 Pound
 U.S. ... 1.000 Dollar
 West Germany... 1.000 Mark
 Yugoslavia... 1.000 Dinar

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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Said to Blame Navy Crew For Downing Iranian Airliner

By Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A military investigation of the shooting down of an Iranian civilian airliner found that crew error arising from the psychological stress of being in combat for the first time was responsible for the disaster, Defense Department officials familiar with the inquiry say.

The investigation of the incident over the Gulf on July 3, in which 290 people were killed, found no malfunction in the radar technology aboard the cruiser Vincennes, the U.S. Navy ship that shot down the Iranian Airbus.

The United States has already expressed regret and said it was willing to pay compensation to the families of the victims, but no formal offer has been made.



Mathias Rust, right, being interviewed by a Soviet journalist in Moscow on Wednesday after his release.

Pilot Who Landed in Red Square Freed

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union freed Mathias Rust from prison on Wednesday, sending him home to West Germany, the young pilot who buzzed Red Square and embarrassed the Soviet Defense Ministry.

Mr. Rust still faces questioning in West Germany. Rolf Schamerowski, a prosecutor in Hamburg, said that after Mr. Rust has rested he would be questioned to determine if there were grounds to charge him under West German law with violating flight safety rules.

Mr. Rust's flight from Helsinki across Soviet Estonia and on to Moscow shocked the foundation of Soviet security and led to the dismissal of the defense minister, Sergei I. Sokolov, and the air defense chief, Alexander I. Koldunov.

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Kiosk Statue's Export Was Illegal

ROME (UPI) — Italy's Ministry of Culture said Wednesday that a Greek statue acquired by the J. Paul Getty Museum in California was not legally exported from Italy, but officials stopped short of confirming that it was believed stolen from Sicily.

Interpol and the Italian police were investigating whether the fifth-century piece was obtained from an illegal excavation. Its origin is under study in Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Reagan Vetoes Bill On Military Budget

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan vetoed the \$300 billion Pentagon budget authorization bill on Wednesday, accusing Democrats of playing "partisan politics" with the measure.

The president's change of attitude on the plant-closing bill and the veto of the Pentagon bill, which came against the advice of Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, apparently illustrate how strongly the president is willing to act to help Mr. Bush, the prospective Republican presidential nominee.

Joking, Reagan Calls Dukakis 'an Invalid'

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan referred to Governor Michael S. Dukakis on Wednesday as "an invalid," in a barbed comment on the health of the Democratic presidential nominee.

The president was responding to a reporter who had asked him whether he thought the Massachusetts governor should disclose his medical records in order to put to rest a rumor that he had ever undergone psychiatric treatment.

Governor Dukakis, asked later in Boston whether he had received professional treatment for mental illness, said: "I've never gotten any professional counseling."

The governor, who has refused requests from the news media to release his medical records, said he had a physical exam scheduled for early autumn and would make the full results available.

Athens Will Close Base When U.S. Pact Expires

ATHENS — Greece said Wednesday that it would close the U.S. Air Force base near Athens when a defense agreement between the two countries expires on Dec. 31.

Sotiris Kostopoulos, a government spokesman, said at a briefing that the Greek government had decided on "the abolition of Hellenikon Air Base."

He gave no indication of when the base would be shut. He said there was no possibility of transferring operations at the base to another site in Greece.

Even U.S. Science Students Are Studying Abroad

NEW YORK — Programs for Americans to study abroad, once a preserve of liberal arts majors at elite schools, are growing in popularity and purpose, educators say, as students become less wary of living in foreign countries and more aware of the economic importance of the programs.

To students of biology at the University of South Carolina, for example, studying abroad is no casual pursuit.

"There's a view on the part of many institutions," Mr. Nacht said, "that it's fun to go abroad and it's interesting, but we don't have that much to learn."

Richard Krasnow, president of the Institute of International Education, a student-exchange agency, said: "I would hope there will be a growing interest in the developing world. For us to remain globally competitive, we have to understand other people, other markets."

10 'Planets' Found Amid Distant Stars

BALTIMORE — U.S. and Canadian astronomers have found 10 planet-like objects orbiting distant stars, a discovery that increases speculation about the existence of life beyond Earth.

In reports Wednesday at the International Astronomical Union assembly, astronomers from the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory said they had found "what might be a very large planet" orbiting a star 90 light-years away.

"When we asked a senior administrator, 'When we asked, 'surrounded as he was by crumbling American manufacturing industry, whether his students might learn anything from the Japanese, he said he couldn't think of anything.'

"To prove the point, he said, 'We couldn't have anything to learn from them, or they wouldn't send their students to us.'

Both teams of astronomers made the discoveries by analyzing the color shift of light collected from stars.

"We are enthusiastic about this new joint venture," said Oscar S. Wyatt Jr., Coastal's chairman and chief executive officer. He said it would "strengthen the tradition of See COASTAL, Page 11

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PEOPLE
Bardot Sues Magazine
Over Cat-AIDS Story
 Brigitte Bardot is suing VSD magazine for \$1 million over a story that she was a carrier of AIDS. The magazine's editor has asked a court to order the removal of remaining copies.

LEGAL SERVICES
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 SOUTH AFRICA
 LATIN AMERICA
 FAR EAST
 AUSTRALIA
 NEW ZEALAND

Page 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

On Soviet TV, Millions See Film Equating Stalin With Hitler

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A documentary film being shown on national television this week equates Stalin with Hitler, a comparison of tyrants that was once ground for imprisonment or worse.

More than any film previously shown in the Soviet Union, "Risk-2" portrays Stalin as a demented autocrat whose paranoia drove him to order the executions of countless intellectuals, Jews, military officers, political rivals and others.

Earlier this year, Soviet literary journals published Vassil Grossman's novel "War and Fate," which also draws a parallel between the Stalin and Hitler dictatorships.

"But what is astonishing is the power of television in

this case," a Soviet artist said. "Millions of people watched the premiere." It was broadcast on Monday night.

The film, which was directed by Dimitri Barshchevsky and Natalya Violina, also compared Stalin and Hitler to Mao Zedong and their actions to the repression of the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

One Western diplomat who watched the film said: "I was blown out of my chair. The film didn't play any word games about 'the cult of personality' or talk about a few thousand people killed. They were comparing Stalin — and not favorably — to the worst of the age."

"Risk-2," which follows an allegorical film in the same vein that caused a controversy in the Soviet Union last year, is a major event in the attempts by the

Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to reveal and tear down the legacy of the Stalin era.

The initial film was "Repentance," by the Georgian director Tengiz Abuladze. "Risk-2," with its documentary footage and straightforward narration, will probably reach a much larger audience.

"Risk-2" also describes Soviet development of the atomic bomb in the 1940s and acknowledges for the first time publicly that the physicist Klaus Fuchs provided Moscow with the necessary information to build it.

Just before World War II, Mr. Fuchs left Germany for Britain and helped the United States develop its first nuclear bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico. In 1949, the British sentenced him to 14 years in prison after he admitted giving nuclear secrets to the Soviet Union. After his release, he lived in East Germany until his death last year.

■ Praise for Solzhenitsyn

A Moscow weekly praised Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn on Wednesday as the author of one of the great classics of Soviet literature.

Moscow News said Mr. Solzhenitsyn's novella about a Stalin-era labor camp, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," published in 1962, was "an outstanding event in literary, moral and spiritual life" in the country.

A literary critic, Lev Vostresensky, said it was too early to judge the author's overall work or his views. But he said: "I can affirm one thing that I believe is among the greatest, landmark achievements in our country's literature."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who was sent into exile in 1974, lives in Vermont.

143 White South African Conscripts Reject Service Because of Apartheid

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Gathering for clandestine oaths Wednesday that they would refuse military service because it upholds the apartheid system of racial separation.

It was the largest mass expression of defiance of military call-ups to be held in South Africa's small but growing campaign of draft resistance by white youths. If they hold to their pledges, 105 of the resisters face a mandatory six years in prison.

The others, who have already served compulsory terms in the

armed services, said they would refuse to report for duty in summer reserve camps.

Active duty is two years and normal reserve duty is two more years, served two months a year over 12 years.

The draft resisters also cited the army's continued occupation of South-West Africa, or Namibia, its incursion into southern Angola and destabilization of neighboring black-ruled nations.

All of the resisters are white, some of them Afrikaners, and most are students, academics or professionals. Blacks are not drafted in South Africa, but some serve in segregated volunteer units.

Draftees account for about

65,000 of the regulars in the armed forces and for all of its 317,000 reservists.

Leaders of the resistance said that thousands more youths might express their opposition to the military by going underground.

Steven Silver, 22, a psychology student, said he was willing to risk six years in prison because the military "serves to prop up an unjust system of minority rule."

The protesters said they had been inspired by the sentencing two weeks ago of David Bruce, 24, a Witwatersrand student who became the first person to be given a six-year prison sentence for refusing to do military service on moral and political grounds.

Simon Connell, 27, a nuclear physicist who said he was refusing to respond to the draft, said that in 1984 at least 1,596 youths failed to report for initial service or reserve duty. The next year, he said, the figure grew to 7,589. Most either went underground or left the country.

As did many others, Mr. Connell called for a system of omniscient service for political objects, similar to that now offered to conscientious objectors who base their stand on religious grounds.

Spokesmen for the protesters denied that the simultaneous oaths conferences on Wednesday in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Grahamstown had been organized by the End Conscription Campaign, an anti-war and anti-apartheid group that the government has tried to silence with emergency laws prohibiting any activities that discredit or undermine conscription.

More than 80 activists have been detained, and scores more have gone underground or into exile in the last year.

■ Metalworkers Strike

At least 20,000 black metalworkers went on strike Wednesday, halting production at scores of factories in South Africa's industrial heartland, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

"We have information that about 100 factories have been affected by the strike so far, but we are still receiving reports of the number of workers participating," said Bernard Fanoroff, secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers, which has 160,000 members.



South African draft resisters at a press conference in Cape Town on Wednesday.

Proposal by South Africa Rejected As 'Bad Faith' by Cuba and Angola

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — Angola and Cuba angrily rejected Wednesday the timetable proposed by South Africa for independence in South-West Africa (Namibia) and for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Both countries charged that the surprise announcement demonstrated bad faith and disrupted U.S.-mediated peace talks.

In parallel statements, the heads of Angolan and Cuban negotiating teams both vowed to continue talking despite their irritation. But they said South Africa's proposal is unacceptable as it stands and declared the decision to make it public violates "ethical standards" of the confidential negotiations.

The outcry over the announcement, made Tuesday by Foreign Minister R.F. Botha in Pretoria, stood in sharp contrast with the atmosphere of progress and cooperation hailed by all sides after last month's 14-point accord in New York. It seemed likely to slow the diplomatic momentum that Soviet and U.S. officials had said might indicate success after years of conflict in southern Africa.

The U.S. mission, in a statement issued on behalf of Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said that the chief U.S. mediator is pursuing the talks and regards the South African proposal as one of several expected to be put forward by various sides. But in what sounded like a rebuke, the mission also said U.S. officials understood the proposals were to be put forward "on the conference table, out in the open."

Cuban and Angolan envoys suggested Mr. Crocker was surprised by Mr. Botha's revelation in Pretoria, which came only a short time after South African negotiators put the proposal on the table in Geneva. Mr. Crocker declined comment, but other sources said he had expected South Africa to keep the talks confidential, as agreed.

Mr. Botha offered a swift ceasefire and withdrawal of South African troops from Angola by Sept. 1, to be followed by UN-supervised elections by June 1 for an independent government in South-West Africa. He made the promises contingent on full Cuban withdrawal from Angola by the June 1 elections and the dismantling of seven African National Congress guerrilla bases in Angola.

Carlos Aldana Escalante, head of the Cuban negotiating team, and Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura of the Angolan delegation said the South African offer amounts to a reiteration of past promises to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435, which calls for independence in South-West Africa. Since South Africa has failed to respect the previous dates set, they added, Mr. Botha's offer should be seen as a public-relations gesture rather than a serious negotiating proposal.

WORLD BRIEFS

Democrats to Seek Aid for Contras

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democrats in the Senate agreed Wednesday to seek new non-letal aid for Nicaragua's Contras, but to defer any action on renewing the flow of weapons in order to give the rebels and the Sandinista government another chance to make peace.

The aid package, which is to be offered as an amendment to a Pentagon money bill later this week, would provide an additional \$27 million in food, clothing, shelter and medical supplies to continue current rates of such aid through next March. It also would hold out the enticement of economic and trade assistance for Nicaragua if the government in Managua goes along with a long-term peace accord that also provides for democratic reforms.

Conversely, the proposal will allow the release of up to \$16 million worth of stockpiled weaponry if President Ronald Reagan gives before Congress adjourns for the year that the Sandinistas have continued their recent pattern of repression of political opponents, continued to receive large amounts of weaponry from Soviet-bloc countries or launched an "unprovoked attack" on the Contras.

IRA Slays Part-Time Soldier in Ulster

COOKSTOWN, Northern Ireland (Reuters) — The Irish Republican Army ambushed and killed a part-time British soldier on Wednesday, the police said.

The guerrilla group killed a policeman and a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment on Tuesday. A British soldier was killed Monday in a bomb explosion at a London barracks.

The latest casualty, the 10th member of the regiment to be killed this year, was shot by gunmen on his way to work in an engineering plant. The killing took place close to the spot in County Tyrone where six soldiers of the regiment were injured Tuesday when a mine blew up their patrol vehicle. The IRA has warned civilians to stay away from all British military personnel in Britain and elsewhere in Europe.

China May Halt Syria Missile Sale

BEIJING (UPI) — U.S. concern about arms sales to the Middle East may have persuaded China to halt the planned sale of short-range, missiles to Syria, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday after talks with Chinese leaders.

The official, William F. Burns, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said U.S. concern about the spread of ballistic missiles in the Middle East was an "important element" in the two days of talks in Beijing.

He said the Chinese had reacted "positively" to specific concerns about the planned sale of M-9 missiles to Syria and had not yet made the sale. China's arms sales have especially worried U.S. officials in their efforts to end the war in the Gulf.

Carlucci Has Meeting With Gromyko

MASSANDRA, U.S.S.R. (Combined Dispatches) — Frank C. Carlucci, the U.S. secretary of defense, met with President Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union on Wednesday at a summer mansion here that was once used by Stalin.

Later Wednesday, Mr. Carlucci traveled by boat to the Sevastopol naval base on the west side of the Crimean peninsula for a visit with Admiral Mikhail Khoronopulo, who commands the Black Sea fleet. On Thursday, Mr. Carlucci is to tour a missile cruiser at the base, then leave by plane for a stop in Turkey.

In Beijing, Major General William F. Burns, director of the U.S. arms control and disarmament agency, said Wednesday that Mr. Carlucci would visit China in September. U.S. officials said the Chinese would use the visit by Mr. Carlucci to try to ascertain the extent of the better U.S.-Soviet relations. (AP, AP)

Iraqi Chemical Attack Hurt 1,000, Iran Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iran said Wednesday that Iraqi warplanes had attacked industrial centers inside its borders and also reported that Iraq dropped chemical weapons in an attack on Tuesday, wounding more than 1,000 people.

The Wednesday air raids damaged industrial targets in the southern province of Basrah and the western province of Khuzestan, the official Islamic Republic News Agency said. No casualties were reported.

Iran also reported that it had downed an Iraqi jet over Bushehr.

Iraq confirmed that it had attacked the two plants and identified them as an oil-pumping station and a natural-gas plant. A war communiqué carried by the Iraqi News Agency denied that an Iraqi jet had been shot down.

The Iranian press agency said that at least 1,030 civilians in the northern province of West Azarbaijan were wounded on Tuesday when Iraqi warplanes dropped chemical bombs on the town of Oshanaivieh. Most of the victims were treated at hospitals for minor injuries.

In an interview with Iranian television from the United Nations, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Ve-

layati called Tuesday for a ban on the export of materials used to make chemical weapons. Mr. Veleyati cited a UN report made public on Monday that documented extensive use of outlawed chemical weapons by Iraq.

A committee from the Arab League urged Tuesday that direct talks between Iraq and Iran be held under the auspices of the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Iraqi press agency reported.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said he would offer to declare a cease-fire without approval from both sides. He had indicated earlier that he might declare a truce on his own.

The secretary-general decided Wednesday to suspend comments on negotiations intended to end the Gulf war, a UN spokesman said. "There is a time to speak and there is a time not to speak," the spokesman said. "The secretary-general feels that this is a time not to speak."

The secretary-general was awaiting the report of a team of experts that has studied the logistics of a cease-fire in Iran and Iraq. The team's leader, Lieutenant General Martin Vadeset of Norway, is expected to submit his findings Thursday. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

INQUIRY: U.S. Is Said to Blame Ship Crew in Downing of Iran Airliner

(Continued from page 1)

indicates that the information passed to the captain, upon which he made his decision, was in error. Tapes of the incident reportedly confirm that the Iran Air flight was at 12,000 feet (3,650 meters) at the time of the attack.

Almost from the beginning of the episode, the altitude and the flight path of the Iranian airplane have been in dispute. Initially, the Pentagon said the plane was descending from an altitude of 7,500 feet and traveling about 450 knots, which could be read as a threat to the Vincennes.

Later, however, a report from the frigate John H. Sides said the Iranian plane was at 12,000 feet and was flying level. No speed was given.

At that height and flight path, the plane would have been far less a threat to Vincennes.

Earlier reports from the Pentagon said the ship's electronic system indicated that the Airbus was descending in the direction of the Vincennes.

Admiral Fogarty is said to have found that all radars showed the aircraft to be at the higher altitude, even though the radar operators reported that the plane was diving at the Vincennes.

The findings are included in a report delivered on Monday by Admiral Fogarty to General George B. Crist, commander of U.S. forces in the Middle East and the Gulf at his Central Command headquarters in Tampa, Florida.

The Central Command refused to comment on the report and said its contents would not be disclosed publicly until it had been approved by Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci.

A Pentagon spokesman said Tuesday that the secretary, who was in the Soviet Union, had not seen the investigation but had been briefed on its findings.

Although the full contents of the investigations are not known, it is also believed that the Vincennes crew mistook an electronic identification signal from a C-130 aircraft at Bandar Abbas airfield to be from the passenger airliner, which further convinced the crew that the

plane approaching them was hostile.

The conclusions of the report are likely to be embarrassing for the navy.

Hours after the shooting down of the plane, Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, defended the action.

He said that although an investigation would be held, it was "our judgment that based on the information currently available, the local commanders had sufficient reasons to believe their units were in jeopardy and they fired in self-defense."

Defending the U.S. position at the United Nations, Vice President George Bush said Iran should be held largely responsible for the tragedy.

"They allowed a civilian aircraft loaded with passengers to proceed on a path over a warship engaged in battle," he said. "That was irresponsible and a tragic error."

The crew of the Vincennes had extensive training.

Officers and enlisted men assigned to Aegis ships, like the Vincennes, who are to be involved in tracking air operations, undergo a year and a half of instruction and training on the ship's system before being qualified to operate at sea.

The ship itself underwent nine months of training and evaluation before it went to the Gulf.

But despite its intense preparation, the Vincennes crew had never been in battle.

There is no psychological testing of warship crews to predict their reaction to high-stress situations associated with combat. The ship's first time in action was on the morning of July 3 when it opened fire on the Iranian speedboats, which had been attacking nuclear shipping in the lower Gulf.

A Pentagon officer who previously served in an Aegis ship said crews trained constantly with tapes

that simulate every conceivable battle situation.

But he said, "the excitement factor is missing in such drills, because regardless of the realism of the simulation, it is just that, a simulation."

Military psychologists say that soldiers and sailors in their first battle suffer immense stress before and during the fighting and may confuse perceptions with reality.

Soldiers often shoot at shadows or at each other in their first night in a combat zone.

Pilots in their first air engagements sometimes misread their instruments and fly in the wrong direction.

A navy officer who served in Vietnam said: "Stress can override your faculties. You see what you want to see and hear what you want to hear."

Pentagon officials say it will take General Crist about a week to review the investigation.

He will then make his comments on it and forward the report to Admiral Crowe, who after his review will pass it to Mr. Carlucci for final review and action.

Details of the investigation are secret, and the Pentagon authorities say an unclassified version will probably not be issued until later in August.

Bush to Use Convention to Attack Dukakis Image

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Anxious about Governor Michael S. Dukakis's surge in popularity, campaign strategists for Vice President George Bush have decided to use the Republican National Convention to mount a concerted attack on the Democratic nominee's image and fitness for office.

Aides for Mr. Bush said they will use the Aug. 15-18 convention to raise apprehension about Mr. Dukakis through a persistent attack on his lack of experience in military and foreign affairs and on his domestic-policy positions.

At the same time, they said, they will try to project an image of their own candidate as a seasoned leader and a symbol of stability. To assure that he is not overshadowed by President Ronald Reagan, who will address the convention on opening night, Mr. Bush will not arrive in

New Orleans until the second day, after Mr. Reagan has left.

[Phil Gramm, the junior senator from Texas, said Wednesday that he will give the nominating speech for Mr. Bush. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[Mr. Gramm said he would compare the records of Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Bush, and would speak of the vice president's "vision of America." He said he would also comment on what the country and world were like "that cold day in January when Ronald Reagan and George Bush took the oath of office, their proud record and what they've achieved."

[Mr. Gramm was a Democratic representative in 1981. He resigned his seat in 1983, then won it back as a Republican. He was elected to the Senate the next year.

needed to nominate Mr. Bush as

est by a member of the Texas delegation — his son, George Jr.

On the last night of the convention, Mr. Bush will be surrounded by his five children and 10 grandchildren, in an effort to reassert Republican claims to family values.

A campaign official for Mr. Bush said the plan for the convention is to discuss the issues and to "belittle" the ideas of the Democrats.

One aide for Mr. Bush described this approach as raising questions about "the real Mike Dukakis."

"Is he the candidate of Jesse Jackson, the liberal, or a candidate of Lloyd Bentsen, the conservative?" this aide said. "We think that the American people, when they realize what he is trying to do, will reject this slippery fellow."

Starting with the address by Mr. Reagan on prime-time television, aides for Mr. Bush say they hope to generate concern about Mr. Dukakis's positions on several issues, particularly economic policy, defense and crime.

At least nine speakers will be involved in this effort. Among them will be former President Gerald R. Ford; Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York; Pat Robertson, the television evangelist; and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the former ambassador to the United Nations.

While some Republican strate-

gists have argued that a persistent attack on Mr. Dukakis could backfire, senior aides to Mr. Bush said his campaign has no choice.

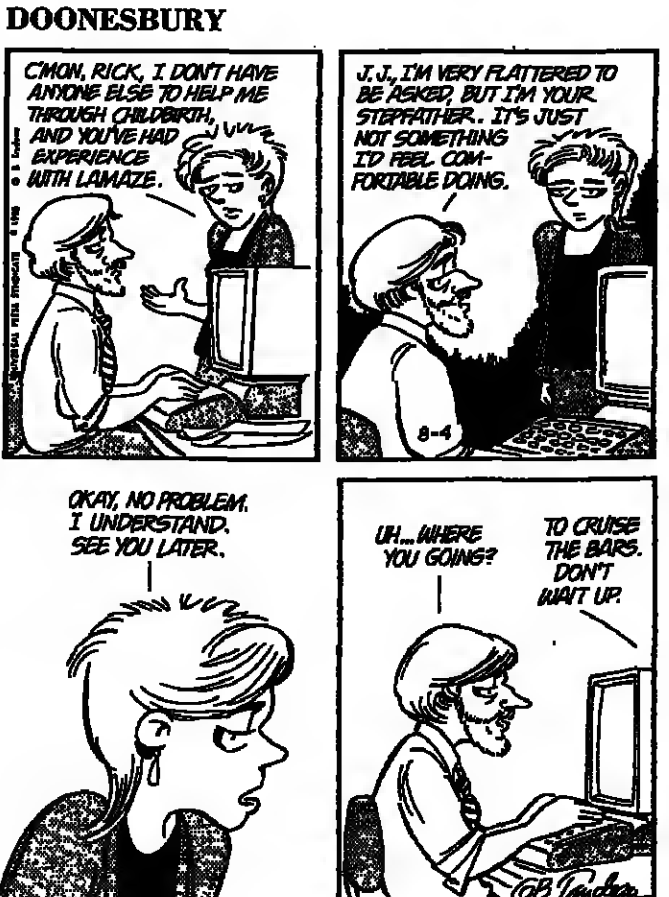
They said the campaign is reviewing the speeches to make sure they do not appear mean-spirited.

Mr. Bush, like Mr. Dukakis, is expected to take the high road in his acceptance speech on Aug. 18.

The decision to delay announcing a running mate, which Mr. Bush has said is being done to heighten attention, could cause problems if a grand swell of support develops for candidates who will be addressing the convention.

Acknowledging that possibility, a senior aide said Mr. Bush will probably make his choice before he leaves Washington.

The aide said Mr. Bush has been told, "Make the decision yourself, don't tell anybody, and make it before you get on the airplane."



WORLD MARKETS
IN BRIEF
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES AND PROFESSIONALS' WORLDVIEW

Advertisement for Raymond Chandler featuring a portrait of the author and text: 'The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has... Republican Favor Dole... By Richard L. Berke... NEW YORK — The... Raymond Chandler...'

هكذا من النجمل

هكذا من الصعب



The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson holds the hand of Rosa Parks, a civil rights campaigner, during a National Urban League reception in Detroit. Mr. Jackson criticized Vice President George Bush for turning down an invitation to address the league, a private group that represents poor urban blacks.

Republican Convention Delegates Favor Dole or Kemp for No. 2 Spot

By Richard L. Berke
NEW YORK — Delegates to the Republican national convention favor two of Vice President George Bush's former rivals as his running mate, with moderates preferring Senator Bob Dole and the most conservative supporting Representative Jack F. Kemp, a New York Times survey shows.

Of the 615 delegates randomly sampled from a total of 2,277 who will attend the convention, Mr. Dole and Mr. Kemp, both of whom challenged Mr. Bush for the Republican presidential nomination, had about equal support.

Twenty-three percent said Mr. Bush should choose Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader from Kansas, and 20 percent backed Mr. Kemp, of upstate New York.

The poll was conducted by telephone July 22-31 and had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

Other potential running mates for Mr. Bush, who says he will announce his choice after the convention opens in New Orleans on Aug. 15, trailed by wide margins.

Former Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee was preferred by 9 percent, followed by Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the former secretary of transportation and the wife of Senator Dole, with 7 percent.

Other names were suggested, but each received less than 3 percent. They included Governor George Deukmejian of California, Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois, Governor Thomas H. Keane of New Jersey, former Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming and former Governor Pete du Pont of Delaware.

Of the delegates who described their political philosophy as moderate, 31 percent supported Mr. Dole, and only 7 percent supported Mr. Kemp. Among those who

Prairies Parched, Canada Farmers Take Vacation

By John F. Burns
TORONTO — Drought has ravaged grain and cattle farms in Canada this summer with a severity not seen since the 1930s, and some of those affected have given up.

Prices that had already increased in April jumped again. Barley prices nearly doubled from the spring rate, to \$98 a ton, and durum wheat leaped by 59 percent, to \$143 a ton.

When you ask them about it, they say, "We'll hear from the kids if it gets any better."

With the prairie grain crop expected to fall by a third from last year's levels, to about 33 million tons, and hundreds of cattle ranches sending some of their finest animals to premature slaughter for lack of feed, it is a bitter time for families that have endured a decade of hardships.

Even the rains that fell in parts of the prairies in late June and July were too late for the most hard-pressed among them, adding to the number of bankruptcies, which was already at near-record levels.

The drought, which had lasted seven months in some regions before the midsummer rains, is the fourth since 1980 to parch regions of Canada that have prided themselves since World War I as being, along with the United States plains states to the south, the Breadbasket of the World.

Between the droughts of 1980, 1984, 1985 and this year, grain farmers have had to contend with worldwide surpluses, a punishing fall in prices and subsidy wars between the United States and Western Europe.

As surpluses have been depleted in the face of the drought, prices have begun to shoot up.

Effective Monday, the Canadian Wheat Board, the government mortars and automatic weapons, according to several witnesses.

The attack on Tuesday was the highest reported casualty toll in a single incident since Sandinista rebel forces agreed March 21 to a truce in the war, which began seven years ago.

The incident occurred as the U.S. Congress is considering renewed aid to the rebels, who are known as contras.

About a dozen members of a New York-based religious group were on board the ferry when it was attacked. A U.S. clergyman was among the wounded.

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THE HUSTINGS

Republicans Plan Committee Change

WASHINGTON (WP) — Strategists for Vice President George Bush are planning a major change in the command structure of the Republican National Committee as part of the presidential campaign's takeover of the party organization for the general election, according to sources.

Fred V. Malek, the current national convention manager for Mr. Bush and a key political operative during the administration of Richard Nixon, will be made deputy chairman of the committee, although in fact he will have essentially all the powers of the chairman, sources said.

Mr. Malek will be inserted in the line of command to ensure direct authority over the committee's 500 employees, a move that will significantly lessen the power of the current chairman, Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr.

Dole Exploits Issue of Contra Aid

WASHINGTON (WP) — Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas and the Senate minority leader, on Tuesday highlighted the Democratic presidential ticket's differences on military aid to the Nicaraguan contras and vowed to force an immediate vote on the issue if Senate Democrats failed to reach agreement on a "solid" contra aid plan.

Mr. Dole, regarded as a possible running mate for Vice President George Bush, called on the Democratic presidential nominee, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, to heed the pro-contra words of his running mate, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas.

Recalling Mr. Dukakis's criticism of the Reagan administration's pro-contra policy as illegal if not immoral, Mr. Dole brought up a speech that Mr. Bentsen gave in February urging military aid for the contras and assailing the Sandinistas as "violent revolutionaries" who are "dedicated to spreading their brand of communism anywhere they can reach."

Casino Gambling Rejected in Detroit

DETROIT (AP) — Voters have rejected Mayor Coleman Young's plan for casino gambling by approving an ordinance that outlaws casinos. The ordinance was approved 32,271 to 30,890, or 62 percent to 38 percent, according to unofficial returns.

"This is sending a message to the administration that we are the ones in charge here, not he," said the Reverend Keith Butler, of the Alliance Against Casino Gambling.

Job Offers Left Unfilled in New York

NEW YORK — Even though many employers in New York are struggling to fill jobs, nearly half of the city's working-age residents are neither employed nor looking for work, a federal report says.

The analysis, of the people at work or in the job market, found that 45.3 percent of the residents older than 16 could not be counted as participants in the first six months of the year.

That contrasts with a national percentage of 34.5 who are outside the labor force.

The situation appears to be growing worse, officials said, as huge numbers of New Yorkers — because of poverty, lack of skills, drug use, apathy or other problems — are not in the job market.

The analysis found that the trend was most troubling among young people. In contrast to the nation as a whole, where more than half of those between 16 and 19 had part-time or full-time jobs or were looking for work, 22.9 percent in New York could be counted in the labor force in the first half of 1988.

"This is a very somber set of statistics that casts a shadow over New York City's future," said Samuel M. Ehrenhalt, the regional commissioner of labor statistics, who conducted the analysis.

Other cities face similar problems, although few as severe as New York's. Comparable numbers for the first half of 1988 were not available, but the Labor Department said it recorded participation rates at the end of last year of 56.4 percent in Baltimore and 53.1 percent in Detroit.

Raymond Carver, Writer, Is Dead at 50

By Stewart Kellerman
NEW YORK — Raymond Carver, 50, a poet and short-story writer who chronicled the lives of America's working poor, died of cancer Tuesday at his home in Port Angeles, Washington.



Raymond Carver

Mr. Carver, who was married in June to the poet Tess Gallagher, died soon after finishing a book of poetry, "A New Path to the Waterfall."

Mr. Carver came from the hard-scrabble world of the down-and-out blue-collar characters in his stories. "I'm a paid-in-full member of the working poor," he said in an interview last spring. "I have a great deal of sympathy with them. They're my people."

Mr. Carver published 10 books of prose and poetry in a career shadowed by alcoholism, poverty, a broken marriage and cancer.

Mr. Carver was born on May 25, 1938, in Clatskanie, Oregon, to Cleve Raymond Carver, a sawmill worker, and the former Ella Beatrice Casey, a waitress.

It was not until he went to Chico State College in California in 1958 and took John Gardner's creative-writing course that he became serious about writing.

"He galvanized me," Mr. Carver said. "He told me who to read and helped me learn to write. He opened a door for me."

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thology "Best American Short Stories." But that was also the year he began to drink heavily, torn between the demands of his family and those of his writing.

Mr. Carver was in and out of alcohol rehabilitation centers in the 1970s as the drinking ruined his marriage and his health. He and his first wife were separated in 1977 and divorced five years later.

Mr. Carver said he viewed his troubled life as an emotional reservoir to draw upon for his fiction. "Most of my stories, if not all of them, have some basis in real life," he said.

In the 1970s and the early 1980s, Mr. Carver taught at the University of California at Santa Cruz, the Iowa Writers Workshop, the University of Texas, the University of Vermont and Syracuse University.

In 1985, he quit teaching after winning a Mildred and Harold Strauss Living Award, which provided a tax-free stipend of \$35,000 a year for five years. That was also the year he published "Cathedral," a critically acclaimed collection of stories nominated for a National Book Critics Circle award.

Though much of Mr. Carver's art imitated his life, it could also be the other way around. He felt "in the pink of health" in 1987 when he wrote "Erased," a story about Chekhov's death from tuberculosis.

Months later, Mr. Carver, like the character in the story, began spitting up blood. It was cancer. Two-thirds of his left lung was re-

moved in the fall of 1987. He had a relapse and underwent radiation therapy last spring.

Florence Eldridge, 86, Stage and Movie Star SANTA BARBARA, California (AP) — Florence Eldridge, 86, a Broadway and film star and the widow of the Oscar-winning actor Fredric March, died Monday.

Miss Eldridge made her Broadway debut in 1918 as part of the chorus for the musical comedy "Rock-a-Bye Baby." Later, she played the role of Daisy in the Broadway version of "The Great Gatsby."

Miss Eldridge appeared with her husband in such movies as "Studio Murder Mystery," "Les Misérables" and "Another Part of the Forest" as well as on stage in "The Skin of Our Teeth," Arthur Miller's "An Enemy of the People" and Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night."

Other deaths: Pete Drake, 55, master of the steel guitar and a producer, who won awards for his music with performers ranging from Bob Dylan, George Harrison and Ringo Starr to Elvis Presley and George Jones, on Friday of complications from lung disease in Nashville, Tennessee.

André Navarra, 77, a French cellist known for his performances ranging from Bach to contemporary music, on Sunday of a heart attack in Siena, Italy.

Heat Raising U.S. Fear About Fall Crops

CHICAGO — A new blast of hot weather across the central United States has increased fears that autumn crops will fall victim as well, and experts say the effects of the drought may extend to next year.

Temperatures soared Tuesday to tie or break records in 26 cities in 12 states: Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and New York.

On Wednesday, thunderstorms rumbled over much of the United States. High temperatures were predicted in California and the Northwest, the Rockies, the northern Plains, northern Minnesota and northern Maaoe. Temperatures of 95 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit (about 35 to 40 centigrade) were expected over parts of the central Plains, the Mississippi Valley, the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley, and in the Southwest it was expected to be 100 to 110 degrees.

Stifling heat and humidity fouled the air in New York and New Jersey again Wednesday, and forecasters saw no relief. All of New York State was under an ozone alert, and New Jersey asked commuters to use buses and car pools to cut pollution. (AP, UP)

Contras Kill 2 in Attack on River Ferry

MANAGUA — The U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels fired mortars and rifles at a crowded passenger ferry on a remote southern river, killing 2 persons and wounding 27, the government and witnesses said Wednesday.

The attack on Tuesday was the highest reported casualty toll in a single incident since Sandinista rebel forces agreed March 21 to a truce in the war, which began seven years ago.

The incident occurred as the U.S. Congress is considering renewed aid to the rebels, who are known as contras.

About a dozen members of a New York-based religious group were on board the ferry when it was attacked. A U.S. clergyman was among the wounded.

The target of the afternoon attack was a three-tiered ferry that plies the Escondido River between the Caribbean port of Bluefields and the town of Rama. The ferry had slowed for a narrow passage when guerrillas opened fire with

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1 Game \$ 45. 2 Games \$ 90. 3 Games \$ 135. 4 Games \$ 180. 5 Games \$ 225. 6 Games \$ 270.

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WORLD BRIEFS

To Seek Aid for Contras

AP — Democrats in the Senate agreed Wednesday to seek aid for Nicaragua's contras. The aid would be used to purchase arms and other supplies to continue their fight against the Sandinista government.

Part-Time Soldier in U.S.

AP — A British soldier was killed Wednesday in a training exercise in the United States. The soldier was part of a unit of British soldiers training in the U.S. Army's Fort Benning.

Halt Syria Missile Sale

AP — The United States has announced it will halt the sale of cruise missiles to Syria. The sale was part of a broader arms deal between the two countries.

Meeting With Gromyko

AP — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Washington Wednesday. The two officials discussed the ongoing negotiations for a nuclear arms treaty.

TRAVEL UPDATE

AP — The U.S. State Department has issued travel advisories for several countries. The advisories warn of potential risks to U.S. citizens traveling to those areas.

Approve On-Time Record

AP — The U.S. Postal Service has reported a record number of on-time mail deliveries. The service attributed the success to improved sorting and delivery procedures.

Pick Jet Supplier in W.

AP — The U.S. Air Force has selected a supplier for a new jet fighter aircraft. The selection was part of a multi-year procurement program.

AN: A Barb for Dukakis

AP — A woman has been charged with providing information to Michael Dukakis's campaign. The charges are related to the 1988 presidential election.

Image

AP — A photograph of a person's face is shown in a close-up. The image is grainy and appears to be a reproduction from a newspaper or magazine.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Cease-Fire Comes First

As Iran and Iraq are learning, wars are harder to finish than to start. Iraq's continued attacks, and Iran's offers to help secure release of America's hostages, are moves in a complex end game that could easily become protracted.

Winking at the Lenders

Cynics say that a certain amount of mendacity is an essential lubricant in any political campaign. But it's hard to think of any presidential campaign in this century in which both candidates have been as evasive about an issue as central as the budget deficit.

Other Comment

Iraq Is Getting Away With It

The heavy reliance on chemical weapons by Iraq in the Gulf war [is] spelled out at last in a uniquely specific report from the United Nations. Iraq has now been shown to be guilty of persistent war crimes in treacherously using gas, both at the front and against Iraqi citizens — dissident Kurds — in a genocidal campaign masked by the war with Iran.

the United Nations is "anti-U.S." but whether it serves the cause of world peace. — The Chicago Sun-Times.

Will George Bush Fight?

Will George Bush fight? Will George Bush get a fair shake from the liberal news media if he does? Those are the two basic questions that lie at the heart of columnist Patrick Buchanan's call on the Republican presidential candidate and his party to "stand up to Jesse Jackson, run relentlessly against the troika, the Dukakis-Bentsen-Jackson ticket, drape Jesse around the neck of Michael Dukakis until the governor sinks, chokes or casts him off."

Mr. Buchanan's recommendations suppose two things: (a) that Mr. Bush, designated a sissy, and worse, by his Democratic detractors, can disprove that caricature by demonstrating the firepower, courage and intellectual integrity required to run that kind of vigorous, issue-oriented campaign, and (b) that the Liberal Establishment news media, baving themselves deliberately suppressed much of the on-the-record information available about Mr. Jackson out of a fear of being branded racist, will at least fairly report what Mr. Bush says about Mr. Jackson's radicalism.

A Veteran Voter Wonders

I voted for Lyndon Johnson in 1964 because he said he would keep us from getting bogged down in Vietnam. I voted for Richard Nixon in 1968 and 1972 because he said he would restore respect for law and order. I voted for Jimmy Carter in 1976 because he said he knew how to manage the government efficiently. I voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980 because he said he would balance the federal budget and in 1984 because he said he would never deal with terrorists.

The United Nations at Work

The United Nations is beginning to regain some of its old prestige. Its successful involvement in the Afghanistan, Gulf and southern Africa problems is renewed testimony to the fact that it fills a vital need in a chaotic world. But it also is renewed testimony to another fact: The United Nations is successful only when the superpowers allow or want it to be. The United Nations endorses confirmed ideologues and simple patriots. [It] dismisses idealists and optimists. As the Reagan era of malign neglect of international organizations draws to a close, the question now is not really whether

Hussein's Coup de Theatre Invites a Breakthrough

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — King Hussein's renunciation of Jordan's responsibilities for the West Bank and Gaza is the most dramatic gesture in the Arab-Israeli impasse since Egypt's Anwar Sadat flew to Jerusalem offering peace.

For Palestinians under Israeli occupation, it was a dazzling blow full of uncertainties about everyday life. For the PLO leadership, it was a shock almost beyond comprehension.

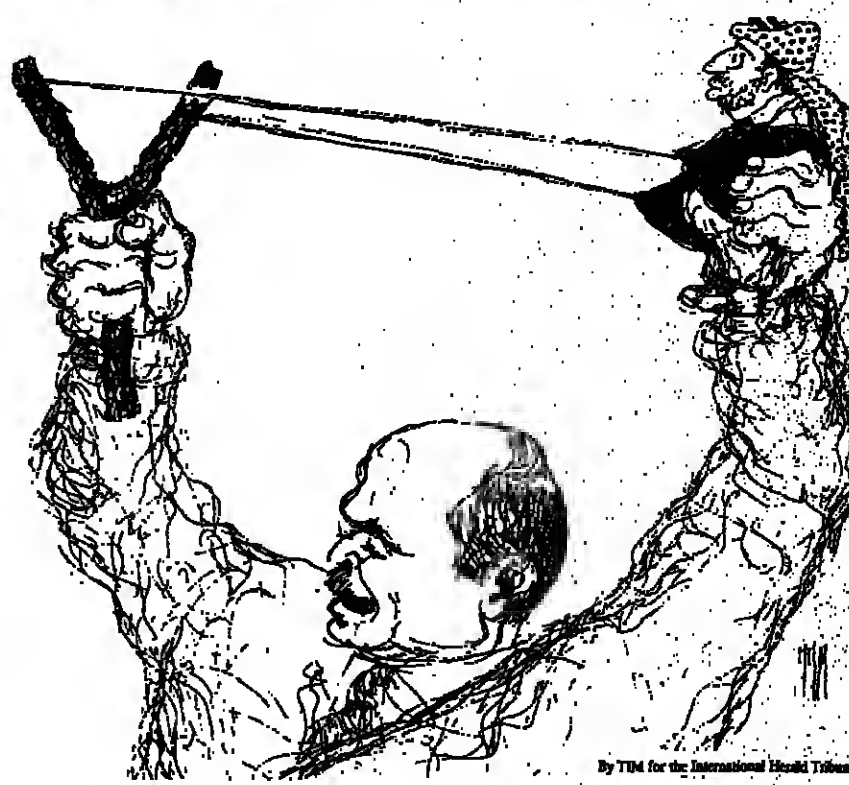
his surprise for some time as his frustration with the Middle East impasse mounted. He was embittered with Yasser Arafat, especially after the PLO leader agreed and then reneged last year on a joint negotiating strategy in the context of an international conference.

But, he said, if the Arabs, in full awareness of Jordan's role, still reproached him for seeking hegemony on the West Bank, he was prepared to give up these responsibilities.

Despite their pledges at Algiers, the oil-rich Arabs have not provided big new subsidies to Mr. Arafat, instead making clear that they have no intention of giving him a blank check and that he will have to negotiate conditions for his money with each of them.

For the PLO, lacking a land, citizens, responsibility or power, could bluff, threaten, terrorize and cut a large role in the world, without doing anything constructive. It demanded to negotiate for the Palestinian people, but could neither formulate an agreed position on their behalf nor guarantee their compliance.

electoral campaign, although the Labor leader has tried to put a good face on it by saying: "It all depends on Israel. If we win the elections, the Jordanian option will exist again."



What Next? Israel Could Match Hussein and Withdraw, Too

By William Pfaff

PARIS — King Hussein has starkly simplified the Palestinian problem. He has created a Palestinian state. Not everyone has noticed, but Palestine exists. It is under Israeli military occupation, but it exists.

The West Bank, from which Jordan has now withdrawn, never belonged to Israel. Legally it now belongs to no one — except, in principle, to the people who have always lived there, who are overwhelmingly Palestinian.

Expel the Arab inhabitants and colonize the entire territory. This is the program of the extreme right.

Make Israeli citizens of the inhabitants. Within a relatively short period, Israel would then become a predominantly Arab nation.

A final possibility, the most interesting, would be for Israel to match audacity to King Hussein's audacity, and simply withdraw. It would end colonization of the West Bank, unilaterally leave Gaza as well, and re-establish well fortified Israeli frontiers where they were from 1948 to 1967.

Israel would leave the people of the West Bank and Gaza to establish whatever political entities they wanted. The burden would be on them to solve their problems. They would have to find a way to live with their powerful Israeli neighbor — since Israel's unwillingness to tolerate an active threat mounted on their territory would be even more evident than it is now toward Lebanon or Syria.

South Africa: The Censors Were Censored by the Police

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Seizing the film "Cry Freedom" after government censors had approved its release, South Africa's police force has counts made more than law or logic in the Beloved Country. The South African police have confirmed their talent for political miscalculation by making Steven Biko a martyr twice over.

When Pretoria comes to understand that news does travel despite all forms of control and restraint, that civilized people are judging South Africa, and that this judgment will support peaceful over violent solutions, then — despite Pretoria's growing isolation from the rest of the world — moral concerns and beliefs within South Africa will work to end racism.

Mr. Biko's declaration of independence from white liberals helped shape the thinking of the generation which took to the streets in Soweto in 1976 to protest inferior education and has kept the townships in turmoil since.

The Moral Dimension Can Win Out

By Robert H. Phinny

SAINT-TROPEZ, France — Blacks and whites in South Africa who seek an end to racism find it tragic that hope for reform is hard to maintain as Pretoria has all but abolished black political activity and freedom of the press. Still, a number of anti-apartheid leaders now believe that progress can be made with a strategy that has been successful in the past: They would have blacks use morally acceptable avenues for change as they gradually acquire power in their struggle for government by self-determination, while acting in ways that alleviate white fear of violence.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Canada Accused

NEW YORK — In the Senate today [Aug. 3] Senator Cullom, of Illinois, a Republican, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Interstate Commerce Bill to ascertain whether any of the United States railroads are owned, worked or controlled by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific or any other Canadian companies; whether commerce originating in the United States is diverted to Canadian lines, and if so to what extent and in what manner, and also whether any differential tolls are levied on American vessels on Canadian canals.

1913: A Narrow Escape

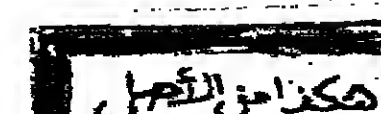
PARIS — Mme. Isadora Duncan, the dancer, whose two children were

1938: No Foreign Jews

ROME — A further step in the anti-Semitic campaign was taken today [Aug. 3] by prohibiting the admission of foreign Jews to Italian schools or universities. This applies even to foreign Jews resident in Italy. Three great universities attract large numbers of foreign Jews. They are the Universities of Bologna, Perugia and Rome. Bologna in the Middle Ages was one of the great intellectual centers of Europe, and both this university and that of Perugia have for centuries attracted large numbers of Jews abroad.

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Not Covert a Noriega Car... Voting Might Help... The Panama... led new year... United States... allow at least... democracy to... supporting Central... we will have... differences of... the project of... the U.S. econo... be a useful car... could not for... ple think, we... the result would... the U.S. govern... more the U.S... ing back to... on other Latin... There is no g... that policy, the... some relief for... in the United States...



OPINION

Not Covert and Not Right; Noriega Can Laugh Again

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — A supposed new move by the Reagan administration against the odorous Panamanian dictator, Manuel Antonio Noriega, exemplifies all that is wrong with "covert action" — and that's a lot. First, the plan was not closely held. Partially as required by law, partially to clue in the anti-Noriega opposition in Panama, perhaps to assure that the plan would be "leaked" to its political credit in the United States, the administration briefed numerous congressional leaders and Panamanian political figures and let word of the project spread widely within its own ranks. Second, the new move against General Noriega was immediately leaked to The Washington Post — perhaps by congressional leaders opposed to it, or who thought it too little and too late, or who wanted to help George Bush's election prospects; perhaps by administration sources who wanted it known that anti-Noriega efforts were continuing. The Post cited both administration and congressional sources. That's par for the course. Any "covert" action scheme with the least political implication is almost always leaked — because someone wants it exposed and stopped, or because someone wants an administration or an agency to get political credit for it, or both. The leak then confronts the White House with a bad choice: lie about the matter, which runs the risk of having the lie exposed; or confirm the story, in which case the word "covert" loses its meaning. In this case, instead of indignantly denying that the Reagan administration would secretly meddle in another country's affairs and officially disclaiming

Voting Might Help

THE Panamanian elections scheduled next year provide the right occasion for the other Latins — not the United States alone — to hold General Manuel Antonio Noriega to his pledges to allow at least some of the forms of democracy to return. Few people contemplating Central America's other crises will have much confidence in the effectiveness of Latin pressures. But the prospect of a relaxation of the punishing U.S. economic sanctions could be a useful carrot. General Noriega could run for president and, some people think, win. But even that gloomy result would be an advance on the status quo. The key requirement is to move the United States out of its role as leading bludgeon and, partly by stepping back, to thrust the responsibility on other Latins to bring Panama along. There is no glory for Washington in that policy, but there is the prospect of some relief for Panama and, that way, for the United States, too. — The Washington Post.

responsibility, administration sources confirmed the Post story. Even President Reagan, instead of denying it, only said he could not talk about it. Those who confirmed, moreover, were quite informative. They said the planned operation was not military in nature, that it was designed to bolster the Panamanian opposition and that the CIA was "assisting" in carrying it out. So Panamanians now know, or have reason to think, that anything harmful or suspicious or helpful to anti-Noriega forces that happens in their politics or economy is the result of the Reagan administration's "covert" action. If they don't understand that yet, General Noriega will see to it that they soon do. They know, too, or he will soon inform them, that they are under assault by the CIA — a dirty set of letters almost anywhere in the Third World — and that the gringos in Washington are again trying to dictate to independent Panamanians who their leaders should be. Thus, the self-defeating result of this supposedly "covert" action will be to strengthen General Noriega, inflame anti-Americanism in Panama and raise false expectations in the United States that he is about to be ousted. Mr. Bush may get a political lift, however, from renewed talk of administration action against General Noriega. Who can be sure, in the shadowy world of covert politics, that that was not the purpose of the exercise? Or is the administration desperate to dramatize its new opposition to a dictator who was for too many years on the CIA payroll and who was useful in supplying the cootras in Nicaragua? Worse than all of the above is the likely consequence throughout Latin America. Already most leaders in that region disapprove of direct U.S. efforts to rid the hemisphere of General Noriega. The new "covert" action involving the CIA is sure to be regarded south of the Rio Grande as another in the long, despoised history of U.S. intervention in the affairs of sovereign Latin nations. And worse yet, this is another instance of the United States doing what it has no legal or moral right to do. The Panama Canal makes General Noriega's country of special importance to the United States. He is a particularly reprehensible dictator. His ample funds may have tainted some other Latin American political leaders, inhibiting regional action. But a democratic nation, supposedly devoted to the rule of law and the self-determination of peoples, has no right to destabilize or subvert even governments it disapproves of, or to try to change — much less kill or kidnap — even undesirable leaders. General Noriega is undoubtedly an SOB, but he's not our SOB. If he is to be thrown out of power, it should be up to Panama and its Latin neighbors to do it. — The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Decline and Fall of All

The question of the economic and strategic decline of the United States is neither here nor there. The main issue facing us all is the decline of the environment. In all probability, this will simply, catastrophically put to rest a number of controversies, and render even more ridiculous the utterances of most politicians. STEPHEN AYTON, Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Nazis' Catholic Victims

Jack Garfain's letter ("Priests Who Aided Nazis," July 20) points out that Roman Catholic priests collaborated with the Nazis. His conclusion seems to be to condemn all Catholic priests. But more than 3,000 priests died in Dachau. At Auschwitz, where more than two million Jews died, 1.5 million Christians also perished, among them countless nuns and priests. The problem is our willingness to go along with any degree of moral error, and categorical accusations do not help in this regard. JEHANNE TESSA, Paris.

A Philippine Referendum

In response to the report "U.S. Weighs Plans to Relocate Its Bases in the Philippines" (June 22): The relocation of U.S. bases, which could result from pending legislation, would displace tens of thousands of Fili-

pino families and cause unemployment to rise. This must be avoided. Philippine legislators, who are members of the elite class, would not be affected by such a relocation. The issue should be resolved by a nationwide referendum, as provided for by the Philippine Constitution. WILLY O. BANIAGO, Rome.

Savimbi and Apartheid

Regarding the opinion column "The Democrats and Angola: Dukakis Hostage to Jackson" (July 5) by William Safire: This is a sad example of the kind of erroneous information about Africa and insensitivity to African feelings that lie at the heart of the Reagan administration's disastrous policy in southern Africa. To begin with, the situation in Angola did not originate with "Soviet intervention," as Mr. Safire contends, but results from the Pretoria regime's long-standing involvement in Angolan affairs. It first sided with Portugal in an unsuccessful war to prevent Angola's accession to independence, and is now allied with Jonas Savimbi in seeking to engineer the collapse of the nationalist government that led Angola to independence. From the African perspective, it is inconceivable that one can be "anti-apartheid" (as Mr. Safire describes Mr. Savimbi) and yet be an active ally of the South African government. Jesse Jackson and Michael Dukakis, much to their credit, have perceived that the surest way to achieve peace and to

stave off Communist gains in southern Africa is to work toward the eradication of apartheid, rather than to fan the embers of war by providing military aid. OLA BALOGUN, Paris.

A Higher Moral Plane?

The editorial "For Lack of a Policy" (July 13) states that the governments of Britain and other European countries are "driven almost entirely by commercial considerations" in selling arms to Arab states in the Gulf. The implication is that the United States government works on some higher moral ground. It is more of a case of an intimidated U.S. Congress quashing such lucrative deals. To depict other governments, not thus intimidated, as greedy arms dealers is to miss the point. WILLIAM BREMNER, Düsseldorf.

Not So Macho Himself

In response to "Jimmy Carter Labels Bush Effeminate" (July 18): It is truly wondrous that such an accusation should come from Mr. Carter. In half a century there has never been a weak presidency to match his. Jimmy Carter gave his wife, Rosalynn, an almost equal voice in the presidency, and allowed her to make proposals and decisions for which she had not been elected and was not qualified. He also had to swallow his reverence as his

When Thoughts Have Time To Take Root and Unfold

By John T. Starr

BALTIMORE — At this time of year, try doing nothing. My wife and I know a place on the coast of Maine where it is good to sit and watch the sea and simply do nothing. We pick a comfortable spot and sit and relax. We look at the sea. We smell the salt air mixed with the aroma of the nearby spruce fir forest. It is a most

beguiling smell. We feel the sun on our backs, the ocean breeze on our cheeks. But all is not quiet. There is the nearby surf, the gurgling of waves in the crevices of the rocks, the whisper of wind in the reeds behind us, the almost constant calling of the gulls as they wheel overhead. Doing nothing in such a place is not a waste of time. You need not go so far afield. I like to sit after dinner in the back yard. Dusk is approaching. The evening paper has been read, and the book I am reading can wait. It is time for doing nothing — except to enjoy the flowers and to watch

MEANWHILE

the birds that are still about. It is a good way to end the day, especially if the day has been busy or worrisome. Hal Borland, the naturalist who wrote the charming nature pieces that appeared some years ago on the editorial page of The New York Times, appreciated the art of doing nothing. He liked to "just lie in the grass and watch towering cumulus clouds drift lazily past." He went on: "And if I weren't so comfortably lazy, I might undertake a serious examination of some of the more obvious myths and superstitions in the theory and practice of commercial economics. The belief that everything must pay its way in dollars and cents, for instance. Or that more and more always make better and better." Mr. Borland knew better than that. He, too, knew the value of doing nothing. Thoreau was of the same mind. He loved solitude, the time for contemplation that he found at Walden Pond. "Some of my pleasantest hours," he wrote, "were during the long rainstorms in the spring and fall, which confined me to the house for the afternoon as well as the forenoon, soothed by the ceaseless roar and pelting; when an early twilight ushered in a long evening in which many thoughts had time to take root and unfold themselves." Thoreau knew what Wordsworth meant by "the bliss of solitude."

An Episcopal priest I know, chaplain at a convent which conducts retreats and which is a refuge for people in need of rest and renewal, I heard him tell of the advice he often gives to those in special need. He tells them first to go to bed and completely relax, possibly for a day — to do nothing. Then, he suggests that they walk — stroll, really — through the extensive and beautiful grounds of the convent, stopping frequently for rest and contemplation. That way they can find renewal of body, mind and spirit. The practical-minded Scots know the value of this. Several years ago, my wife and I drove from Tarbet on the shore of Loch Lomond to Oban on the western coast. The road leads through rugged, beautiful country. At the pass in the mountains that separate Loch Lomond and Loch Fyne drainage, a parking area invites you to stop and enjoy the scenery. The place is called "Rest and Be Thankful." The name comes from an old stone bench that was once there and on which those words were inscribed. It still good advice. The Baltimore Sun.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

An Appetizing Page

Regarding "Bouillabaisse: A Simply Complex Myth and Reality" (July 15): Was it Patricia Wells's magic prose or the fact that my copy of the International Herald Tribune is printed in Marseille that caused a faint aroma of bouillabaisse to drift off the page? What torture to read such magnificent writing on such a beautiful subject — this "golden soup" — knowing that lunchtime was still hours away. FRANK LUDWIG GROSSMANN, Valbonne, France.

Breakthrough

Theresa has transformed it from an Israeli issue to a Palestinian-Israeli issue. It was in reaction to the Arab peace initiative last fall, when the Israeli government was the primary issue and the Palestinians were scarcely addressed, that non-peace negotiations erupted, leading to the intifada in the West Bank and Gaza. The intifada, though, if it is really opened up, will be a breakthrough for both sides. It is a sense to change reason, to a rational basis. The New York Times.



Withdraw, Too

A final withdrawal, the most interesting... (The text is very faint and partially obscured by the image on the left.)

by the Police

(The text is very faint and partially obscured by the image on the left.)

AND 50 YEARS AGO

(The text is very faint and partially obscured by the image on the left.)

Large advertisement for Marlboro cigarettes. Features a man in a suit and hat, a pack of Marlboro 100's cigarettes, and the text 'Marlboro' and 'The number one selling cigarette in the world.'

SCIENCE

Roller Coaster: The Physics of Thrills

By William J. Broad

THE century-old roller coaster machine known as the roller coaster is delivering new thrills as designers, drawing on a series of recent innovations, find ever more ingenious ways to burl the human frame toward the limits of its endurance.

Gone are the trial-and-error days when creating amusement rides was an informal affair that could end in accident or injury. Designers now rely on physics, computers, accelerometers, and a host of high-strength, high-technology parts and materials.

Today we get into the physics of it, the dynamics of it," said William L. Cobb, a longtime coaster designer based in Dallas. "We know what's going to happen even before we put it on paper."

In the argot of physics, the coaster designer's goal is to produce as many accelerations on the body as possible. The main breakthrough was the discovery in the 1970s, and the wide application in the 1980s of several ways to safely turn a trainload of screaming people upside down.

In April, the trend saw its greatest refinement in the opening of the Shock Wave, a new ride at the Six Flags Great America amusement park in Gurnee, Illinois. The Shock Wave is billed as the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster.

Riders are lifted almost 17 stories, carried at about 70 miles an hour (about 110 kilometers an hour) in a hefty drop, sent into a giant loop that turns them upside down, thrown into a "boomerang" that rapidly reverses their direction in a pretzel-like welter of turns, and finally twisted in a series of corkscrew spirals. All told, riders are upended seven times. "It's pretty wild," said Ronald V. Toomer, a

former rocket scientist who designed the ride.

Coaster fans agree. "Technology is creating the ability to send your body through more demented configurations than would have been dreamed possible 10 years ago," said Randy Geisler, president of American Coaster Enthusiasts, a group based in Chicago.

The new generation of coasters is so intriguing scientifically that high-school teachers are using it to elucidate basic physics. "High-tech rides have so many variations that you can illustrate more principles," said John H. McGehee, a physics teacher in California. Each year he leads a field trip to Six Flags Magic Mountain near Los Angeles.

THE source of much of the current excitement is the clothoid loop, a teardrop shape that makes it easy to turn people upside down. The loop is hardly new. Its mathematical basis was explained by history's most prolific mathematician genius, Leonhard Euler of Switzerland, in the 18th century.

But it was only about a decade ago that coaster designers realized that Euler's shape was perfect for achieving the long-sought goal of the vertical somersault. Designers previously had little success with what would seem to be the logical choice for a loop, a 360-degree circle.

When entering such a circle, a speeding coaster car moves rapidly upward, generating a strong centrifugal force that presses riders into seats with too much energy. The danger at the top is just the opposite. The cars decelerate sharply, and if a car slows too much, gravity can pull riders from their seats while the cars are upside down. As early as 1900, a circular loop was attempted at Coney Island in New York. But it had many limitations and was soon dismantled.

By contrast, the clothoid shape smoothes out the acceleration so

riders speed safely along the interior of the loop. The secret is the loop's changing radius, which controls the speed of the cars, varying it according to a scientific law known as the conservation of angular momentum.

This principle can easily be visualized. The speed of a small weight tied to a string and whirled in a circle will be controlled by the radius of the circle. The weight will move slower if the string is lengthened, and faster if the string is shortened. Elongating the circle into an ellipse provides radii of varying lengths. Thus a comet in an elliptic orbit about the sun moves faster as it nears the sun, and slower when it is far away.

So too, a coaster entering a teardrop loop moves relatively slowly as it arcs upward across a large radius at the bottom of the loop, lessening the centrifugal force on riders. At the top, the radius is much smaller. The coaster thus moves faster than it would in a circle, creating a greater centrifugal force to counteract gravity and to keep riders safely in their seats.

This innovation allows vertical loops to be quite large because coaster cars will not lose as much of their energy at the top as they would in a circle. Designers say the coaster revolution is far from over. "There's a lot of progress yet to be made," said T. Harold Hudson, vice president for engineering at the Six Flags Corp. in Arlington, Texas, one of the world's largest chains of amusement parks. "The limit is probably the economics of it, not the physics."

The origin of the roller coaster is credited to Russian sled riders who, some 400 years ago, buried down artificial mountains of ice and snow that were supported by wood frames. In 1804, the French adapted the idea, removing the ice and replacing it with a sled's runners with wheels. In 1884, an American inventor,



The Shock Wave makes seven loops at speeds topping 70 mph.



Crown of Thorns starfish, with up to 23 arms, prey on coral polyps and can destroy a coral reef.

Crown of Thorns Starfish Plunder Pacific Reefs

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

TOWNSVILLE, Australia — On a sunny day, the underwater coral of the Great Barrier Reef is a maze of brilliant color and fantastic shapes. In this kaleidoscopic world, where fish of many hues move with the grace of ballet dancers, the Crown of Thorns starfish is an ugly grey intruder.

Unlike the five-armed starfish seen on seashores, this animal has up to 23 arms and is protected by a bristling array of poisonous spines. Its main food is coral polyps, the tiny creatures that build, inhabit and provide color to the limestone coral formations that form the outer veneer of the reef structure. When the starfish has finished feeding on the coral, all that's left is a white limestone skeleton.

The Crown of Thorns, known to scientists as *Acanthaster planci*, is usually a rare sight on coral reefs. "But sometimes and for reasons unknown," says Graeme Kelleher, chairman of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, "populations explode and damage to reefs may become very great." The normal density of about five of the starfish per square kilometer (about a third of a square mile) can mushroom to more than 500,000 per square kilometer.

The Barrier Reef Marine Park, which has been inscribed on the World Heritage List of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, covers most sections of the Australian reef and is the largest coral network in the world. Starting just south of Gladstone, it stretches for more than 2,000 kilometers (about 1,250 miles) along the coast of Queensland to the northern tip of the Cape York Peninsula.

Twice in recent years, Crown of Thorns starfish have caused extensive damage to sections of the Great Barrier Reef. The second infestation, beginning in 1979 and still continuing on parts of the reef, has reached much farther south than the first, which started in 1962 and lasted 15 years.

Similar outbreaks of the starfish have been reported since the late 1960s in many parts of the Pacific and Indian oceans, from Africa in the west to Panama in the east. Damage has been particularly severe in southern Japan and the Caroline Islands. The Japanese call the Crown of Thorns the "devil starfish."

Most of the research into causes of this explosive increase in Crown of Thorns numbers is being undertaken in Australia. The federal government in Canberra and the Queensland state government are worried that if large-scale permanent damage to living coral on the Great Barrier Reef were to occur, it would severely damage Australia's booming tourist trade. About 700,000 people visit the reef and its resorts each year, spending more than 650 million Australian dollars (about \$520 million).

Some Australian scientists believe human activity on the reef ecosystem is the key to the Crown of Thorns explosion. Robert Endean, associate professor of zoology at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, contends that excessive removal from the reef of natural predators of the Crown of Thorns, such as the giant triton shellfish and several of the larger species reef fish, have allowed the starfish to multiply.

He blames greedy shell collectors and fishermen. The solution, he adds, is to "rigorously police the laws relating to marine areas, but that will require a coast guard service similar to the one that exists in the United States." Other scientists are not persuaded. Nor are they convinced that pollution has been responsible for

the outbreaks. Pollution, they note, is low along the Great Barrier Reef. Observations of reef fish eating the Crown of Thorns are rare, while the triton, although a confirmed predator of the starfish, has never existed in sufficient numbers to act as an effective agent of control.

Attempts to eradicate large numbers of starfish by collecting them or injecting them with poisons have been futile.

Leon Zann, a senior research officer with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, points out that a major outbreak normally exhausts the coral food supply in two or three years, leaving the invading Crown of Thorns starfish to die of starvation. But if a smaller number of the animals are left on a reef with

ample food, they will live much longer and continue breeding. This, he adds, "may result in a longer-term or chronic problem in the area."

Mr. Zann and a number of other researchers think that the key to control of the Crown of Thorns lies in understanding the factors that influence its survival in the early stages of life. John Lucas, associate professor of zoology at the James Cook University in Townsville, notes that each female Crown of Thorns will lay tens of millions of eggs in the summer breeding season. "Normally, very few survive to adulthood. What we are trying to find out is why in some places at some times, the survival rate becomes abnormally high," he adds.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for various market categories.

NYSE Index table showing Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text: 'Via The Associated Press'.

AMEX Diary table listing stock symbols and their daily price changes.

NASDAQ Index table showing Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top-performing stocks on the AMEX.

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Standard & Poor's Index table showing the S&P 500 index.

NASDAQ Diary table listing stock symbols and price changes.

AMEX Stock Index table showing the AMEX stock index.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Most Actives (continued) table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

NYSE Posts a Modest Advance

United Press International. NEW YORK — Stock prices posted modest gains Wednesday to active trading on the New York Stock Exchange, extending the market's latest advance to five straight sessions. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 0.71 point Tuesday, gained 2.85 to close at 2,134.07. It was the Dow's fifth consecutive gain and the longest winning streak since April 21 through April 27. Advances led declines by a narrow margin. Volume totaled 203.59 million shares, up from 166.66 million traded Tuesday. The NYSE volume included about 56 million shares of American Electric Power. The stock carries a hefty dividend yield and goes ex-dividend Thursday. Broad-market indexes also edged higher. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.49 to 154.03. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.92 to 272.98. The price of an average share added 11 cents. "On balance, when you consider the market has not given back any of the 75 points won last week, this is a pretty good performance," said Edward Nicolski, chief technical analyst with Piper, Jeffrey & Howard in Minneapolis. "The NYSE volume included about 56 million shares of American Electric Power. The stock carries a hefty dividend yield and goes ex-dividend Thursday. Broad-market indexes also edged higher. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.49 to 154.03. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.92 to 272.98. The price of an average share added 11 cents. "On balance, when you consider the market has not given back any of the 75 points won last week, this is a pretty good performance," said Edward Nicolski, chief technical analyst with Piper, Jeffrey & Howard in Minneapolis. "The resolution in the near term will be a move to new post-collapse highs. In the past few days the money flow into the market has become positive. However, people won't really be convinced until the market actually sets new highs."

NYSE Most Actives (continued) table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

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Vertical advertisement on the right side of the page for 'International Financial Return' and 'Sport Sponsorship'.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1988

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Financial Returns Drive Sport Sponsorship Picks

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — Chairmen often have expensive pet projects — witness the former chairman of Beatrice Cos., James L. Dutt. In 1985, he paid an estimated \$80 million in a five-year contract to fund Mario Andretti, the race-car driver. In 1986, after the food and consumer-products company went private, the new managers, who did not share Mr. Dutt's fondness for car racing, ended the sponsorship.

Given the large amount of money and risk involved, many senior executives are no longer putting corporate money into sports just to fund favored diversions. "I knew nothing about motor racing when I got ICI involved in the Grand Prix," said David Payne, a senior executive of ICI Fibers, a division of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC. "I targeted it because it was right for our products. It's important that sports win are involved in sports sponsorship are objective, otherwise you end up with sports of interest to the senior executives in the company, and that's hard to correct."

ICI spends more than £2 million (\$3.42 million) each year on auto racing. There are full-time executives for sports sponsorship. They evaluate which sports their companies should be involved in each year, organize the marketing and promotion of the events, and track the return on their investments.

"In the past, we gave the Whitbread name but didn't get as much out of it as we should have done," said John Anson, finance director of Whitbread & Co. The British brewer has an estimated budget of £5 million to sponsor the Whitbread Round the World Race, an international yachting event scheduled for September. "This time, we are radically changing our position, creating a TV pool internationally and laying-off our exposure by recruiting subsidiaries."

According to the Sports Council on Sponsorship in London, British businesses spent £404 million on sponsorship and marketing last year. U.S. companies spent an estimated \$1.35 billion, according to Special Events Report.

SPONSORING sports, however, remains risky because, marketers said, it is difficult to measure the return a company gets on its investment. Also, many things can go wrong. Athletes do not always do as they are told, and publicized drug-taking can generate bad publicity for a sponsor.

"There is always an element of risk in sponsoring a sport," said Derek Etherington of Sports Council in London. "First of all, there is the weather, then your team or athlete might perform badly. If you sponsor soccer, for instance, you must consider the element of risk before you do it."

A recent example of a major sports sponsorship that turned sour involved Blue Arrow, the British temporary employment agency. Blue Arrow had budgeted £9 million to sponsor the British entry to the America's Cup challenge, which is scheduled for September.

But it now appears that Blue Arrow will not be allowed to take part in the challenge. Recently, a New York court ruled that Blue Arrow, a British yacht, could not take part in the race.

Meanwhile, Peter de Savary, the managing director of the Blue Arrow syndicate, who has put up £1 million, has conceded that he cannot enter the race this year.

Nevertheless, Mr. de Savary has said he would still try to persuade Michael Fay, the New Zealand challenger, to accept the Blue Arrow. New Zealand had contested the design of the British yacht.

Aircraft Dispute Is Settled

Daimler's Role At Dornier Assured

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT — Daimler-Benz AG and the Dornier family have reached an agreement allowing Dornier GmbH to proceed with the development of a mid-sized passenger aircraft, a Daimler spokeswoman said Wednesday. The agreement ends a lengthy dispute between the two companies about Daimler's plans for the aircraft maker.

The agreement effectively gives Daimler-Benz, West Germany's largest industrial concern, which has a 65.5 percent stake in Dornier, undisputed control over the aircraft maker, Daimler sources said. Daimler's plans to separate Dornier's aerospace activities from its other businesses had been blocked by ven rights attached in the Dornier family's 30.5 percent stake in the company.

Under the agreement, Daimler will pay 300 million Deutsche marks (\$161 million) into Dornier's cash reserves to finance the development of the 30-seat, DO 328 passenger aircraft. Work on the plane was abruptly halted on June 15, after the Dornier family blocked Daimler's plans to increase Dornier's capital.

The Dorniers claimed they could not afford to contribute to a capital increase, but at the same time did not want to lose their influence over the company.

The family also demanded that they be consulted on Daimler's plans to take a stake in Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm GmbH, West Germany's largest aerospace company, which has been plagued with losses resulting from its 100 percent ownership of Deutsche Airbus GmbH.

Konrad Messerschmid, the head of the works council at Dornier's Munich plant, said that the agreement included a decision by the family to drop that demand. He also said that the 4 percent stake in Dornier currently held by the West German state of Baden-Württemberg would be sold to Daimler.

Industry analysts in Frankfurt said that the sudden shutdown of the DO 328 project had threatened Dornier's existence.



Scores of Hyundai Excel cars being loaded for shipment from South Korea to the United States.

South Korea Aims to Hit the Road U.S. Is Braced for a Sharp Increase in Auto Imports

By Warren Brown

Washington Post Service

DETROIT — South Korean car companies are planning to nearly triple the number of vehicles they make in a hard-driving campaign to capture a larger share of the global auto market. That may be good news for consumers in the United States, who have found relief in the lower sticker prices on Hyundai Excels and other South Korean cars. But it sets off alarm bells in Detroit and in Washington, where union leaders and politicians are worried about a growing trade imbalance with South Korea and its effect on American jobs.

In an announcement this week that renewed those concerns, the South Korean Ministry of Trade and Industry said its four major automakers are developing the capacity to build 3.42 million cars and trucks by 1993, a 163 percent increase over the 1.3 million vehicles they plan to build this year.

Most of that extra capacity would be dedicated to export sales — and there is the rub, according to some U.S. political and auto industry officials. Nearly two-thirds of current

South Korean auto output is aimed at North America. And there is reason to think that the expanded capacity is headed toward the United States and neighboring countries, said Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan. "This is a big problem that's

meeting this challenge or face major disruptions in the U.S. economy."

Japanese automakers, through exports to the United States and vehicles built on American soil, already hold nearly 30 percent of the U.S. auto market, according to industry figures.

The United States can ill afford that kind of market penetration by the South Koreans, particularly at a time when there is a glut of new cars in America, observers said. Figures vary, but many auto industry analysts are predicting that by 1990, there will be three buyers for every four cars on sale in America. "Obviously," said Peter Laarmann, spokesman for the United Auto Workers union in Detroit, "this would add to the overall glut of automotive products." He said South Korea has "indicated some sensitivity to trade frictions," but the latest report from Seoul "doesn't sound too sensitive."

Seoul's plans may be good news for consumers in the United States, but they are setting off alarm bells in Detroit and Washington.

coming straight at us, and it's been coming for some time," Mr. Riegle said. "South Korea has a very aggressive export policy. This is going to be a major issue confronting the next president and Congress of the United States. They're going to have to

See KOREA, Page 11

2 Workers Tied To Insider Case Fired by Printer

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The company that prints Business Week magazine fired two additional workers on Wednesday and a third employee resigned in connection with the widening scandal into possible illegal trading based on leaked stock tips from the publication.

The disciplinary moves by R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co. of Chicago came the same day as Advest Group Inc., the Hartford, Connecticut-based brokerage house, announced that a broker it had suspended in connection with the case had resigned.

In addition, the U.S. attorney for Connecticut said he had initiated an inquiry into a network of brokers and printing employees who allegedly used purloined Business Week "Inside Wall Street" columns as a basis for securities trades, the first criminal investigation of the scandal since it surfaced two weeks ago.

Donnelley, one of the nation's largest printers, said it had fired a previously suspended employee at its Torrance, California, plant and fired another worker at its facility in Dld Saybrook, Connecticut, where a production worker had been dismissed earlier this week.

The company also said a Torrance worker had resigned in connection with its investigation into the leaks.

"This is not the way we do business," John R. Walter, president of the company, said in a statement. "We have a long, proud tradition of protecting our customers' materials. Although a few employees violated the rules, we continue to have confidence in more than 23,000 other employees."

Nevertheless, he said the investigation was continuing and that any others found to have violated the company's confidentiality rules would be dealt with severely. The company refused to name the employees involved. In Hartford, an Advest spokeswoman, Martha Payne, announced the resignation of the suspended broker, Thomas Griffin. He had worked at Advest's office in New London, Connecticut. That resignation brought to three the number of investment professionals who have been forced out of their jobs as a result of queries into suspicious Business Week-related trading.

Ms. Payne said that Mr. Griffin, who had been with the firm for five months, "tendered his immediate resignation as of late yesterday."

She would not say whether Mr. Griffin admitted involvement in the scandal.

Mr. Griffin was not in the New London office on Wednesday and he did not return messages left on his home telephone answering machine. Mr. Griffin's attorney, S.W. Bromson, was out of the office, his secretary said.

Ms. Payne said that no other Advest brokers were under scrutiny, but she did say that the firm was continuing to investigate the suspicious trading.

The U.S. attorney in Hartford, Stanley Twardy Jr., meanwhile, confirmed that he had asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate "any possible wrongdoing in Connecticut in connection with this matter." He refused to elaborate.

The developments came two days after Donnelley fired a production worker at the Dld Saybrook plant for selling copies of Business Week in William Dillon, a Merrill Lynch broker who was fired last week.

In connection with the scandal, Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. also has dismissed a broker, Brian Callahan. He had worked in its office in Anaheim, California, near Donnelley's Torrance plant in the suburbs of Los Angeles. A number of securities firms are being investigated in connection with the scandal, which surfaced July 21. On that date, Business Week, the nation's leading business weekly with a circulation of nearly 1 million, disclosed it was investigating suspicious trading of securities mentioned in "Inside Wall Street" before the magazine was publicly available. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the nation's major stock exchanges also are investigating trades of securities mentioned in the column. Such activity is regarded as fraud under federal securities laws. The New York Times quoted unidentified sources as saying an unnamed California investor who holds seven trading accounts at brokerages is also under investigation in the case.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, etc.

Other Dollar Values: Currency, Par \$, etc.

Forward Rates: Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, etc.

Source: Reuters Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Paribas (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); etc.

Key Money Rates Aug. 3: United States, Close, Prev., etc.

West Germany: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

France: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Japan: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Switzerland: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Italy: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Spain: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Portugal: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Greece: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Belgium: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Netherlands: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Australia: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

New Zealand: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

South Africa: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Canada: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Source: Reuters Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Bank, Credit Lyonnais.

Economists Criticize Fed on Unaggressive Monetary Policy

By Sarah Bartlett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With new statistics showing that the U.S. economy is still growing solidly, many economists are criticizing the Federal Reserve Board for not acting aggressively enough to tighten monetary policy.

They have expressed the concern that, without some slowdown in economic growth, inflation will worsen and strong consumer demand will cause imports to rise, leading to a further deterioration in the nation's trade deficit.

Ultimately, they said, the result could be turbulence in the bond market and sharply higher interest rates later this year.

"Our main problem now is that our economy is growing much too fast," said Lyle E. Gramley, a former Fed governor who is now the chief economist at the Mortgage

Bankers Association of America. "It must slow down or we're going to have serious trouble."

"The Federal Reserve is now behind the curve," he said. Concerns like these have reawakened criticism in some corners that the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, is overly fearful of upsetting the stock market, which collapsed last October just six weeks after the Fed raised the discount rate.

Others suggest that the Fed's board, once made up entirely of Reagan appointees, may be reluctant to raise interest rates so close to the presidential election.

Whatever the rationale, credit market experts began to grow uneasy about Fed policy after Mr. Greenspan testified before Congress in mid-July. At the time, he said the Fed was assuming an economic growth rate of 2.75 to 3 percent for the year.

That outlook was one reason why Mr. Greenspan hinted that he did not expect to have to raise the discount rate, the interest the Fed charges on overnight loans to banks, anytime soon.

But economists said that since the growth in the gross national product in the first half of the year was a strong 3.4 percent, the only way that Mr. Greenspan's estimate could hold true was if growth in the second half slowed to 2 to 2.5 percent.

Many economists thought that such paltry growth was highly unlikely. "Such a slowdown will not occur in the immediate future," said Donald H. Straszheim, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co.

"The Federal Reserve is apparently guiding itself by an unrealistically low GNP forecast," said Eugene J. Sherman, chief economist of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York.

Tuesday's economic statistics included a strong rise in the index of leading indicators, an increase in new-home sales and a sharp rise in factory orders. None of the data suggested that a slowdown is in the works, and some economists were convinced that Mr. Greenspan was correct by not raising the Fed's discount rate.

"He should have done it in July," said Paul Getman, director of financial services at the WEFA Group, an economic forecasting firm in Philadelphia. "Why he has to wait for more numbers to come in is beyond me."

Not everyone shared this view. Some economists contended the Fed has already restricted the supply of money to the economy. They noted that the federal funds rate, the interest rate that banks charge each other for overnight funds, has risen to around 8 percent in recent days, up from 6 percent in March.

But Mr. Getman was skeptical. "The Fed's tightening this year has really been very mild," he said. He maintains that the Fed has not cut the effect of the rise in the Fed funds rate by keeping its own discount rate at 6 percent and allowing banks to borrow amply at that lower rate.

In his mid-July testimony, Mr. Greenspan defended the spread of nearly two percentage points that has recently developed between the discount and fed funds rates. He said that the gap was normal if considered in a historical context.

Mr. Getman criticized Mr. Greenspan's analysis. "He was being a little disingenuous," Mr. Getman said, arguing that Mr. Greenspan's point only holds true if the gap is compared to a period six or seven years ago, when the economy was at the tail end of an expansion.

See FED, Page 13

Bundesbank Funds Injection Calms Troubled Money Market

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Calm returned to the tense West German money market Wednesday after the Bundesbank allocated 24.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$13 billion) at its latest securities repurchase tender.

Call money eased in 4.8 to 4.9 percent from an effective ceiling of 5 percent, dealers said.

The injection by the central bank was the largest in at least 20 months and suggested to many monetary analysts that the Bundesbank will now try to hold monetary policy fairly steady during the rest of the summer unless the mark falls sharply again.

An unusually weak mark has led to a series of gradual rises in West Germany's market and official interest rates since the end of June.

The most recent rate rise came Tuesday morning, when the Bundesbank raised the fixed rate on a new securities repurchase tender to 4.25 percent from 4 percent, the fourth quarter-point rise in six weeks.

The move was widely expected by market operators, who were far more interested in the amount of 29-day funds the Bundesbank would provide to an increasingly illiquid market than how much it would cost them.

Many dealers had been hoping for an injection of 25 billion DM, or more, to offset the expiry of an earlier 20 billion DM facility and the Bundesbank's recent intervention in the currency market.

But monetary analysts said Wednesday that the 25 billion DM expectation had probably been on the high side, in light of the Bundesbank's apparent decision not to intervene overtly in the open currency market or even at the fixing session since Friday.

"The lack of intervention is significant for two reasons," said Giles Keating, European economist at Credit Suisse First Boston in London. "First, it suggests the mark is not under so much pressure and perhaps intervention and higher rates are having an effect. Secondly, it means marks are not being drained from the money market," he said.

"With this in mind," said Mr. Keating, "the 4.2 billion DM oct injection today would even appear to be generous."

Many money dealers, who are gearing up for the settlement of a new federal government bond and the midmonth tax payment period in coming weeks, tended to be more grudging in their praise of the Bundesbank's provision of fresh liquidity.

A dealer at a medium-sized West German bank said, "The Bundesbank has met our needs for now — no more, no less. This means rates are not necessarily headed higher at the moment."

A senior dealer at a large U.S. bank added that "the allocation was as expected," pointing out that banks are quite well supplied with funds at present and "call money could go a bit lower, but not today and probably not below 4.7 percent."

Dealers and analysts agreed that future market rate trends will closely track the fortunes of the mark. The mark gained slightly against the dollar in London, with the U.S.

currency falling to 1.8755 DM from 1.8760. If short-term bullishness pushes the dollar up to and beyond the 11-month high of 1.8930 DM, set in mid-July, renewed central bank intervention and official rate rises seem likely, they said.

Although it would be almost impossible for the discount and Lombard rates to be raised again before the Bundesbank council reconvenes on Aug. 25, new repurchase tenders are scheduled for Aug. 10 and 24.

Such fears were perhaps mirrored in period rates. One-month funds eased to 5 to 5.05 percent from 5.15 to 5.2 percent, but were still well above the new repurchase rate of 4.25 percent. Three-month money held at 5.2 to 5.3 percent and six-month at 5.4 to 5.5 percent.

Banks held 57.4 billion DM at the Bundesbank on Monday, the first day of the new month. No drawdowns from the Lombard emergency financing facility were required Tuesday.

There is skepticism about the impact of the legislation on insider trading, which experts said was common in Japanese stock dealings.

Japan Presses Control Over Inside Trading

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Following a series of stock scandals, officials of the Japanese Finance Ministry said Wednesday that a new law giving authorities greater surveillance powers over stock deals could be gradually implemented beginning this month.

Criminal punishment clauses will take effect next April, officials said. Although the ministry gave no reasons for speeding up implementation of the Revised Securities and Exchange Law, securities and legal experts said that growing public attention to recent stock scandals spurred the decision.

The most noted of these involved aides to top politicians who reportedly bought shares of the Recruit Cosmos real estate company before public trading began and made substantial profits.

There is skepticism about the impact of the legislation on insider trading, which experts said was common in Japanese stock dealings.

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Advertisement for DP America Growth Fund, listing weekly net asset value and contact information.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V., listing weekly net asset value and contact information.

Advertisement for DP Energy Resources Growth Fund, listing weekly net asset value and contact information.

Advertisement for PERMAL-DRAKKAR GROWTH N.V., listing weekly net asset value and contact information.

Advertisement for BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE, listing B.S. and M.B.A. deadlines and contact information.

Advertisement for PERMAL-DRAKKAR GROWTH N.V., listing weekly net asset value and contact information.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and market indicators.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various stock prices and market indicators.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug 3

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures prices including grains, oil, and metals.

Food

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various food commodity prices.

Metals

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various metal commodity prices.

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various industrial commodity prices.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: NYSE High, NYSE Low. Lists high and low prices for various stocks.

AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns: AMEX High, AMEX Low. Lists high and low prices for various stocks on the AMEX.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: NYSE High, NYSE Low. Lists high and low prices for various stocks.

Company Results

Table with columns: Company, Revenue, Profit, EPS. Lists financial results for various companies.

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Table with columns: Company, Revenue, Profit, EPS. Lists financial results for various companies.

Advertisement for Saturday's Closing Prices, featuring large text and a graphic.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Lists London metal prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Treasury, Yield, Price. Lists U.S. Treasury bond prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Index, Price, Change. Lists S&P 100 index option prices.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists London commodity prices.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists Paris commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield. Lists dividend information for various companies.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Option, Price, Change. Lists DM futures option prices.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists spot commodity prices.

Large advertisement for GE, Mitsui and Nagase Form Plastics Company, including text and graphics.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

IBM Will Service Rival Computers

By John Markoff
NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said it would begin coordinating the maintenance of computers made by competing manufacturers when those machines are integrated with IBM equipment.

physically integrated with IBM computers.
"It's more one-stop shopping," Mr. Pohl said. "It's a nice service to the customer. They can call one place instead of 10."

computer service operations in 1987.
Last week, IBM announced price increases of 5 percent on its computer hardware and said that it was raising service charges by 3 percent.

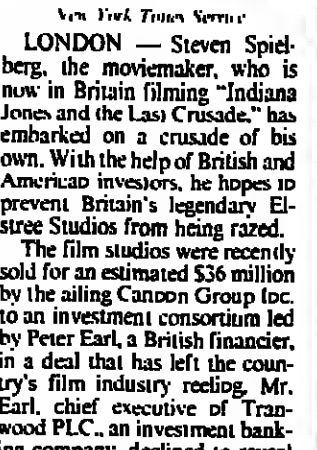
Sony Quarterly Profit Seen Rising More Than Fourfold

TOKYO — Analysts have predicted that Sony Corp.'s profit in the quarter could increase more than fourfold, compared with the corresponding 1987 period, because of strong domestic demand and rising overseas production.

40 percent from the year before, said Sanze Suzuki Rawle of Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Barclays) Ltd.
The forecasts indicate fundamental strength.

IBM's RT workstation was widely faulted for being underpowered and lacking in software when it was introduced in early 1986, and sales were poor. But Ms. Dezan said IBM has steadily added software while doubling the performance of the RT every 12 to 18 months.

Spielberg Tries to Write a Happy Ending As Development Threatens British Studio



Steven Spielberg

LONDON — Steven Spielberg, the moviemaker, who is now in Britain filming "Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade," has embarked on a crusade of his own.

said Mr. Spielberg on Friday, during a break in filming at the studios in Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, north of London.
If Elstree cannot be maintained as a film center, Mr. Spielberg said, he would probably stop making movies in Britain.

But the financier has said the site is not for sale.
Mr. Spielberg is taking no chances. He has given his support to the Elstree S.O.S. (Save Our Studios) campaign, which has convinced the Hertsmere Borough Council, Elstree's ruling authority, to impose a building preservation order on the site.

which would afford it long-term protection against development.
Mr. Spielberg also visited the House of Commons earlier this week to make a plea for Elstree's preservation, and 55 members of Parliament signed a motion calling for the complex to be saved.

At this point, said Mr. Spielberg, he can only hope that Mr. Earl will either be swayed by public support for the studios' preservation, or intimidated by the chance that Elstree could be declared an historical site.

KOREA: Car Exports Set to Jump

which is being abandoned by Japanese and U.S. automakers.
For example, Saturn Corp., a joint of General Motors Corp. originally conceived to produce economy cars, is now planning to roll out products to meet or beat Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co. in the mid-priced segment, which is generally considered to begin at around \$11,000.

makers — in order of size, Hyundai, Daewoo Corp. and Kia Motor Corp. — exported 247,616 cars worldwide in the first six months of 1988, according to figures announced recently by the companies, down slightly from the total for the first half of 1987.

On Wednesday in New York, Coastal's stock closed at \$32.375 a share, up \$1.125.
Coastal is a diversified energy company with total assets of \$8 billion and operations in natural gas pipelines, oil and gas exploration and production, refining and marketing, coal mining and trucking.

COASTAL: China Firm Sets Pact

state-owned company with diversified international interests.
China ranks second only to Mexico among the non-OPEC oil producers, producing about 2.9 million barrels of oil a day. About 500,000 barrels a day of that is designated for export.

Industry experts said China was following the lead of other oil producers who have attempted to secure a stable outlet for their exports in the increasingly volatile world oil market.
"It's a trend that's been going on for about a year now," said Sara Emerson, an analyst with Energy Security Analysis in Washington.

At the same time, analysts said that the deal represents an attempt by Coastal to get a guaranteed supply of crude oil from the Chinese.
In a similar move in June, Saudi Arabia agreed to buy \$300 million for a 50 percent stake in Texaco Inc.'s service stations and refineries in the eastern and southern United States.

Securities Trading Boosts Earnings at Deutsche Bank

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's biggest bank, reported Wednesday that it had sharp gains in group and parent bank total operating profit in the first half, which the company said were boosted by stock trading results.

Trading was boosted by recovering stock prices.
Earnings from currency and precious metal trading were slightly below half of the full 1987 figure, the report said.

Group total operating profit surged 24 percent during the first six months of 1988, compared with half of the full 1987 result.
The parent bank total operating profit jumped 35 percent, the bank said in its half-year interim report.

Business volume rose 4.5 percent to 284.6 billion DM and the figures for the parent bank was up 9.9 percent to 185.3 billion.
Deutsche Bank said the increase in business volume was largely due to an expansion of the parent bank's business but depreciation of the mark also helped.

"The Global Finance Issue" It's a special issue about the hottest topic in the business world: global finance. It will address the ongoing battles between currencies, the rising perception that one world market has replaced the old order of separate, smaller markets, the fallout of the October crash, the trade wars, and other topics of great interest to the international business community. And its issue date is timed to coincide with the eagerly-anticipated IMF Conference. Your ad should find a place in this most special issue from the leader among international business publications, Business Week International

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 3rd August 1988

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their assets, and performance metrics. Includes sub-sections like 'Other Funds' and 'RECENTLY LISTED FUNDS'.

DM 1000
A large graphic advertisement for DM 1000, featuring a stylized 'DM' logo and the number '1000' in a large font.

Issue Date: October 3, 1988
Closing Date: August 29, 1988

For information call:
London (1) 493-1431 Paris (1) 42-89-03-81
Lausanne (2) 27-4411 Milan (2) 89010103
Frankfurt (69) 720181

Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including ABC, AIG, ALC, etc.

Table B: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including ABB, ABE, ABE, etc.

Table C: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including ABB, ABE, ABE, etc.

Table D: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including ABB, ABE, ABE, etc.

Table E: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including ABB, ABE, ABE, etc.

Table F: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including ABB, ABE, ABE, etc.

Table G: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including ABB, ABE, ABE, etc.

James Watson Rare Scotch Whisky advertisement. Features a large image of a whisky bottle and the text 'Join the circle.' and 'The finest hotels in the world offer James Watson Rare Scotch Whisky'.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next, Bid, Ask.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next, Bid, Ask.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next, Bid, Ask.

The finest hotels in the world offer

CNN International advertisement. Text: '24 Hour Global News to their guests. Ask for it at your hotel! Consult your travel agent or send an SAE to: CNN International Sales Limited, 25/28 Old Burlington Street, London W1X 1LB'.

Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities.

International Herald Tribune advertisement. Text: 'To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.: 1-800-882-2884. (In New York, call: 212-752-3890.) Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Or Telex: 427175. Or Fax: 212-755-8785.'

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off. Includes text like 'Dollar Drifts i...' and 'Wednesday's OTC Prices'.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Drifts in a Becalmed Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar closed narrowly mixed against major currencies Wednesday in thin and generally featureless trading.

Traders said they expect the employment numbers for July to show strong growth of between 200,000 and 300,000 new farm jobs.

"We're expecting decent numbers," said Carmine Rotondo of Security Pacific International Bank. "I think the market is positioning itself and should move up during the week. As we get closer to the number, people will start buying dollars."

Don Quandt, corporate adviser Harris Bank in Chicago, said that "corporate players have been pretty much on the sidelines and it looks like the dollar is still pretty well underpinned, but the underlying sentiment is still bullish on the dollar."

Analysts said the dollar could push beyond the 190 Deutsche mark level if the employment figures are in line with expectations.

The dollar eased slightly to 187.55 DM at the close in New York, from 187.65 on Tuesday. It also finished lower against the yen, at 132.75 against 132.975.

The British pound rose to \$1.7100 from Tuesday's \$1.7070.

In London earlier, the dollar finished barely changed after dull trading, and dealers said they expected more of the same Thursday.

Lack of fresh market factors and lingering fears of central bank intervention sidelined many traders and becalmed London dealing rooms. "Today was like yesterday, like Monday — so quiet it's like a holiday," said a senior dealer with a British bank.

"The central banks are sitting at

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

Dealers said that, if the economy keeps expanding strongly, the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, might raise interest rates to dampen the risk of inflation.

Sentiment for the dollar remains generally bullish, they pointed out, in the expectation that U.S. monetary policy will stay tight toward this end.

But the dollar's attempts this week to break through the 188 DM point have been unconvincing, and with central banks threatening to intervene, dealers have settled back to wait for fresh news.

"People are looking for something solid to trade off," said a British bank dealer.

"The game plan appears to be a holding pattern and technical range trading until we see the employment data on Friday," said Charles Spence of First Interstate Bank.

The market was also awaiting the announcement later Wednesday on the size of the August Treasury securities auction, though no surprises were expected.

Dealers said that the dollar endured mild profit-taking in early trading.

(Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Refunding Will Not Offer 30-Year Bonds

WASHINGTON — The Treasury on Wednesday announced details of a \$22 billion quarterly debt auction for next week that will not include a 30-year bond because the agency has nearly exhausted its authority to issue the securities.

The auction will pay off \$14.8 billion of maturing securities. It will also include a 248-day cash management bill to avoid the usual April cash surplus from tax payments.

Charles Sathness, assistant Treasury secretary, said the government also plans to raise \$7.2 billion in new cash with the notes. Because Treasury has used practically all its authority to issue 30-year bonds, the quarterly borrowing plan will not include a bond issue, Mr. Sathness said.

"The securities to be offered are \$11 billion in 3-year notes, \$11 billion in 10-year notes, and \$7 billion in cash-management bills to mature April 20, 1989.

That is the year ends, the Iraqis will go down the road of asking for more credits and will hold out the carrot of lucrative contracts for companies," said a Middle East political analyst.

"It will be hard to resist," this analyst added, "particularly if influence can no longer be won with day-to-day arms contracts."

Iraq was one of the Gulf's richest oil producers at the turn of the decade, with foreign reserves put at \$20 billion. Now it has become a major debtor and owes foreign governments, banks and companies an estimated \$65 billion.

That is \$10 billion more than Argentina's debt and by far the biggest in the Middle East.

But although Iraq's debt is 10 times more than that of Iran, analysts believe that Western nations cannot afford to overlook militarily strong, oil-rich Iraq and the possibility that it may re-emerge as a major Middle East power.

Some \$30 billion of Iraq's debt is thought to be owed to its main financial backers in the war, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Commercial banks in major Western nations were owed \$27 billion at the end of 1987, according to figures collected by the Bank for International Settlements.

The analysts estimate that Western governments' export-credit

Debt-Laden Iraq is Seen Seeking Fresh Credits

BAHRAIN — Iraq has become one of the Third World's most heavily indebted nations following eight years of war, but President Saddam Hussein is expected to launch a new drive for Western credits if a cease fire with Iran is agreed, analysts said Wednesday.

Economists and political analysts said that Western governments may be ready to expand credit lines in a bid to boost political influence in post-war Baghdad and support their companies competing for contracts to reconstruct the shattered economy.

But Iraq's record of late payments and a history of rescheduling will temper any enthusiasm, they added.

"By the year ends, the Iraqis will go down the road of asking for more credits and will hold out the carrot of lucrative contracts for companies," said a Middle East political analyst.

"It will be hard to resist," this analyst added, "particularly if influence can no longer be won with day-to-day arms contracts."

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The analysts estimate that Western governments' export-credit

agencies have guaranteed as much as \$15 billion.

The debt has financed huge arms purchases, building Iraq's Soviet- and French-equipped air force into one of the most powerful in the region and supplying a 1-million-strong army which now boasts about 6,000 tanks most of them Soviet.

But if current negotiations at the United Nations halt the fighting, Iraq will need billions of dollars to rebuild its oil and other industries.

Settlement of shipping rights in the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway would unlock a \$3 billion development scheme for the Basra port region and revive plans to build offshore oil terminals to export crude through the Gulf.

Oil output, now at 2.7 million barrels a day — the second-highest level within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries after Saudi Arabia — is not seen as sufficient to finance reconstruction at a time of weak world oil prices.

Economists say that Iraq is keeping bridges open to its main credit-

tors, avoiding major rescheduling and granting special treatment to those considered most important.

France, as a major arms supplier, the United States, as a grain exporter, and Britain, as a driving force behind recent UN attempts to impose a weapons embargo on Iran, have all found that repayments on government-backed debt are more or less punctual.

"There is a strong lobby within the U.S. State Department that says Iraq has a great deal of economic potential and that since the United States will not play a role in supplying weapons, one way of gaining influence will be through trade," said one analyst.

Iraq may also want to reduce dependence on the Soviet Union and its Gulf allies and turn more to the West, analysts said.

Baghdad may have no choice if Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, themselves cash-strapped, decide to cut back on aid.

West Germany, whose heavy-engineering and building firms gained a foothold in Iraq during

the oil boom years, approved a 300 million Deutsche mark (\$161 million) credit line early this year.

An Economics Ministry spokesman in Bonn said that punctual repayments to recent months had allowed Hermes-Kredit-Versicherung, the export credit office, to release 100 million DM of cover in February, with a second tranche for the same amount approved but not yet taken up.

An official at the French government export-credit insurer, COFACE, in Paris said its position on future export credits was one of "wait and see."

Japanese banks are being asked to agree a new rescheduling of letters of credit, 15 months after signing a deal to delay repayment on 50 billion yen (\$377 million) of debt.

Economists expect Iraq initially to try to extend official credit lines. Baghdad knows that banks, which have already rescheduled three Eurocredits, will be reluctant to offer direct finance without government guarantees.

FED: Economists Find Monetary Policy Unaggressive

(Continued from first finance page)

and the Fed had more reason to be accommodative.

"The average spread between the discount rate and the fed funds rate is at its highest level for the past three or four years," he said.

As further evidence that the Fed has been overly accommodative, some economists also point to the continued growth in credit demand.

Loans to commercial and industrial customers by United States banks have grown by \$22 billion to the first five months of this year,

about twice as much as in all of 1987.

Consumer borrowing has also increased substantially, with home equity loans in particular increasing about 40 percent to the second quarter, according to Mr. Strazheim of Merrill Lynch.

A rise in consumer borrowing tends to feed an increase in consumer spending, which can easily translate into increased purchases of imported goods and a worsening trade deficit.

Mr. Getman said he thought Mr. Greenspan has been slow to raise the discount rate because the stock

market collapsed after last September's increase. "I think he's gun shy," Mr. Getman said.

Other economists note that the presidential elections are coming up. But Mr. Sherman, of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, warned that the markets might push up interest rates if they perceive that the Fed is delaying a tighter monetary policy because of politics.

"And the longer it takes, the more abrupt the tightening will have to be" to regain the confidence of the markets, Mr. Sherman said.

Wednesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices for various companies including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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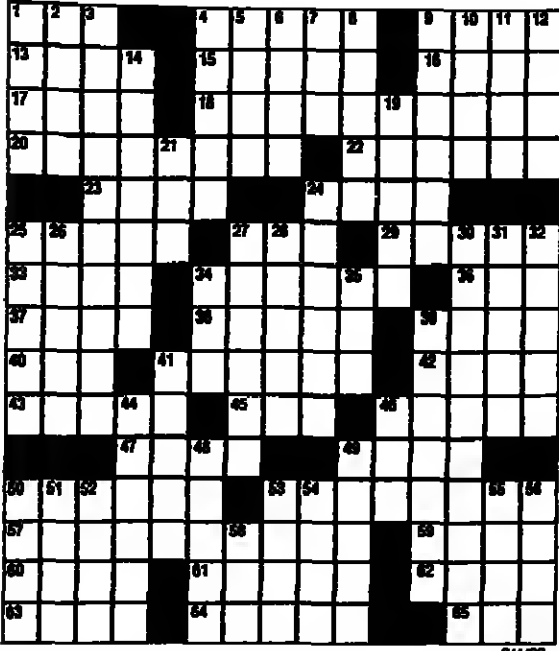
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Soles figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. When a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

— dividend as stated. / — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. / — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. / — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. / — dividend declared after split or stock dividend. / — dividend declared this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. / — dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. / — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities claimed by such companies. / — when distributed. / — with warrants. / — ex-dividend or ex-rights. / — ex-distribution. / — ex-dividend and ex-rights. / — ex-dividend and ex-splits. / — sales in bulk. / — sales in full.

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- ACROSS: 1 Pt. of speech, 2 Derailed, 3 Art in, 4 Arturians, 5 Condemn, 6 Greenest part of screen, 7 Sunday section, 8 short, 9 Karenina, 10 Chicago's Rumanian-born conductor, 11 Philadelphia's Ormandy, 12 Court notable, 13 Arab color, 14 Ger., 15 Main artery, 16 Org. of 26, 17 Down, 18 Underworld, 19 Kingpin, 20 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 21 Like Joe Miller, 22 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 23 Edwin Booth's milieu, 24 In — way (seriously ill), 25 Honolulu beach, 26 Overstated, 27 Dream, in Dizon, 28 Sait-Sabins, 29 "La Macabre", 30 Composer, 31 Kind of housing loan, 32 Abr., 33 Overcharged, 34 Trod the boards, 35 Jazz conductor-musician, 36 Maestro-conductor, 37 Conductor's implements, 38 State where Seattle, 39 Atlanta's conductor, 40 Relative of the buffalo, 41 Friendship, 42 Cellar contents, 43 English, 44 Subjunctive, 45 Mtd. decoration, 46 Foundation, 47 Tonalist and member, 48 "Days in May", 49 Describing certain modern music, 50 Haggard title, 51 Lady of Lisbon, 52 Berlioz's conductor, 53 Herbart, 54 Sarcasm, 55 Negative notes, 56 Pony, 57 Timetable, 58 Post-impresionist painter, 59 Coarse shoe, 60 Part, 61 Memo abbr., 62 Silk, in Lyon, 63 Man at the podium, 64 Debussy, 65 Valuable violin, 66 Gabor and Le Gallien, 67 Locked, 68 Cherished, 69 Jazz conductor-musician, 70 Maestro-conductor, 71 Conductor's implements, 72 State where Seattle, 73 Atlanta's conductor, 74 Relative of the buffalo, 75 Friendship, 76 Cellar contents, 77 English, 78 Subjunctive, 79 Mtd. decoration, 80 Foundation, 81 Tonalist and member, 82 "Days in May", 83 Describing certain modern music, 84 Haggard title, 85 Lady of Lisbon, 86 Berlioz's conductor, 87 Herbart, 88 Sarcasm, 89 Negative notes, 90 Pony, 91 Timetable, 92 Post-impresionist painter, 93 Coarse shoe, 94 Part, 95 Memo abbr., 96 Silk, in Lyon, 97 Man at the podium, 98 Debussy, 99 Down, 100 Underworld, 101 Kingpin, 102 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 103 Like Joe Miller, 104 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 105 Edwin Booth's milieu, 106 In — way (seriously ill), 107 Honolulu beach, 108 Overstated, 109 Dream, in Dizon, 110 Sait-Sabins, 111 "La Macabre", 112 Composer, 113 Kind of housing loan, 114 Abr., 115 Overcharged, 116 Trod the boards, 117 Jazz conductor-musician, 118 Maestro-conductor, 119 Conductor's implements, 120 State where Seattle, 121 Atlanta's conductor, 122 Relative of the buffalo, 123 Friendship, 124 Cellar contents, 125 English, 126 Subjunctive, 127 Mtd. decoration, 128 Foundation, 129 Tonalist and member, 130 "Days in May", 131 Describing certain modern music, 132 Haggard title, 133 Lady of Lisbon, 134 Berlioz's conductor, 135 Herbart, 136 Sarcasm, 137 Negative notes, 138 Pony, 139 Timetable, 140 Post-impresionist painter, 141 Coarse shoe, 142 Part, 143 Memo abbr., 144 Silk, in Lyon, 145 Man at the podium, 146 Debussy, 147 Down, 148 Underworld, 149 Kingpin, 150 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 151 Like Joe Miller, 152 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 153 Edwin Booth's milieu, 154 In — way (seriously ill), 155 Honolulu beach, 156 Overstated, 157 Dream, in Dizon, 158 Sait-Sabins, 159 "La Macabre", 160 Composer, 161 Kind of housing loan, 162 Abr., 163 Overcharged, 164 Trod the boards, 165 Jazz conductor-musician, 166 Maestro-conductor, 167 Conductor's implements, 168 State where Seattle, 169 Atlanta's conductor, 170 Relative of the buffalo, 171 Friendship, 172 Cellar contents, 173 English, 174 Subjunctive, 175 Mtd. decoration, 176 Foundation, 177 Tonalist and member, 178 "Days in May", 179 Describing certain modern music, 180 Haggard title, 181 Lady of Lisbon, 182 Berlioz's conductor, 183 Herbart, 184 Sarcasm, 185 Negative notes, 186 Pony, 187 Timetable, 188 Post-impresionist painter, 189 Coarse shoe, 190 Part, 191 Memo abbr., 192 Silk, in Lyon, 193 Man at the podium, 194 Debussy, 195 Down, 196 Underworld, 197 Kingpin, 198 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 199 Like Joe Miller, 200 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 201 Edwin Booth's milieu, 202 In — way (seriously ill), 203 Honolulu beach, 204 Overstated, 205 Dream, in Dizon, 206 Sait-Sabins, 207 "La Macabre", 208 Composer, 209 Kind of housing loan, 210 Abr., 211 Overcharged, 212 Trod the boards, 213 Jazz conductor-musician, 214 Maestro-conductor, 215 Conductor's implements, 216 State where Seattle, 217 Atlanta's conductor, 218 Relative of the buffalo, 219 Friendship, 220 Cellar contents, 221 English, 222 Subjunctive, 223 Mtd. decoration, 224 Foundation, 225 Tonalist and member, 226 "Days in May", 227 Describing certain modern music, 228 Haggard title, 229 Lady of Lisbon, 230 Berlioz's conductor, 231 Herbart, 232 Sarcasm, 233 Negative notes, 234 Pony, 235 Timetable, 236 Post-impresionist painter, 237 Coarse shoe, 238 Part, 239 Memo abbr., 240 Silk, in Lyon, 241 Man at the podium, 242 Debussy, 243 Down, 244 Underworld, 245 Kingpin, 246 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 247 Like Joe Miller, 248 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 249 Edwin Booth's milieu, 250 In — way (seriously ill), 251 Honolulu beach, 252 Overstated, 253 Dream, in Dizon, 254 Sait-Sabins, 255 "La Macabre", 256 Composer, 257 Kind of housing loan, 258 Abr., 259 Overcharged, 260 Trod the boards, 261 Jazz conductor-musician, 262 Maestro-conductor, 263 Conductor's implements, 264 State where Seattle, 265 Atlanta's conductor, 266 Relative of the buffalo, 267 Friendship, 268 Cellar contents, 269 English, 270 Subjunctive, 271 Mtd. decoration, 272 Foundation, 273 Tonalist and member, 274 "Days in May", 275 Describing certain modern music, 276 Haggard title, 277 Lady of Lisbon, 278 Berlioz's conductor, 279 Herbart, 280 Sarcasm, 281 Negative notes, 282 Pony, 283 Timetable, 284 Post-impresionist painter, 285 Coarse shoe, 286 Part, 287 Memo abbr., 288 Silk, in Lyon, 289 Man at the podium, 290 Debussy, 291 Down, 292 Underworld, 293 Kingpin, 294 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 295 Like Joe Miller, 296 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 297 Edwin Booth's milieu, 300 In — way (seriously ill), 301 Honolulu beach, 302 Overstated, 303 Dream, in Dizon, 304 Sait-Sabins, 305 "La Macabre", 306 Composer, 307 Kind of housing loan, 308 Abr., 309 Overcharged, 310 Trod the boards, 311 Jazz conductor-musician, 312 Maestro-conductor, 313 Conductor's implements, 314 State where Seattle, 315 Atlanta's conductor, 316 Relative of the buffalo, 317 Friendship, 318 Cellar contents, 319 English, 320 Subjunctive, 321 Mtd. decoration, 322 Foundation, 323 Tonalist and member, 324 "Days in May", 325 Describing certain modern music, 326 Haggard title, 327 Lady of Lisbon, 328 Berlioz's conductor, 329 Herbart, 330 Sarcasm, 331 Negative notes, 332 Pony, 333 Timetable, 334 Post-impresionist painter, 335 Coarse shoe, 336 Part, 337 Memo abbr., 338 Silk, in Lyon, 339 Man at the podium, 340 Debussy, 341 Down, 342 Underworld, 343 Kingpin, 344 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 345 Like Joe Miller, 346 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 347 Edwin Booth's milieu, 348 In — way (seriously ill), 349 Honolulu beach, 350 Overstated, 351 Dream, in Dizon, 352 Sait-Sabins, 353 "La Macabre", 354 Composer, 355 Kind of housing loan, 356 Abr., 357 Overcharged, 358 Trod the boards, 359 Jazz conductor-musician, 360 Maestro-conductor, 361 Conductor's implements, 362 State where Seattle, 363 Atlanta's conductor, 364 Relative of the buffalo, 365 Friendship, 366 Cellar contents, 367 English, 368 Subjunctive, 369 Mtd. decoration, 370 Foundation, 371 Tonalist and member, 372 "Days in May", 373 Describing certain modern music, 374 Haggard title, 375 Lady of Lisbon, 376 Berlioz's conductor, 377 Herbart, 378 Sarcasm, 379 Negative notes, 380 Pony, 381 Timetable, 382 Post-impresionist painter, 383 Coarse shoe, 384 Part, 385 Memo abbr., 386 Silk, in Lyon, 387 Man at the podium, 388 Debussy, 389 Down, 390 Underworld, 391 Kingpin, 392 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 393 Like Joe Miller, 394 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 395 Edwin Booth's milieu, 396 In — way (seriously ill), 397 Honolulu beach, 398 Overstated, 399 Dream, in Dizon, 400 Sait-Sabins, 401 "La Macabre", 402 Composer, 403 Kind of housing loan, 404 Abr., 405 Overcharged, 406 Trod the boards, 407 Jazz conductor-musician, 408 Maestro-conductor, 409 Conductor's implements, 410 State where Seattle, 411 Atlanta's conductor, 412 Relative of the buffalo, 413 Friendship, 414 Cellar contents, 415 English, 416 Subjunctive, 417 Mtd. decoration, 418 Foundation, 419 Tonalist and member, 420 "Days in May", 421 Describing certain modern music, 422 Haggard title, 423 Lady of Lisbon, 424 Berlioz's conductor, 425 Herbart, 426 Sarcasm, 427 Negative notes, 428 Pony, 429 Timetable, 430 Post-impresionist painter, 431 Coarse shoe, 432 Part, 433 Memo abbr., 434 Silk, in Lyon, 435 Man at the podium, 436 Debussy, 437 Down, 438 Underworld, 439 Kingpin, 440 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 441 Like Joe Miller, 442 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 443 Edwin Booth's milieu, 444 In — way (seriously ill), 445 Honolulu beach, 446 Overstated, 447 Dream, in Dizon, 448 Sait-Sabins, 449 "La Macabre", 450 Composer, 451 Kind of housing loan, 452 Abr., 453 Overcharged, 454 Trod the boards, 455 Jazz conductor-musician, 456 Maestro-conductor, 457 Conductor's implements, 458 State where Seattle, 459 Atlanta's conductor, 460 Relative of the buffalo, 461 Friendship, 462 Cellar contents, 463 English, 464 Subjunctive, 465 Mtd. decoration, 466 Foundation, 467 Tonalist and member, 468 "Days in May", 469 Describing certain modern music, 470 Haggard title, 471 Lady of Lisbon, 472 Berlioz's conductor, 473 Herbart, 474 Sarcasm, 475 Negative notes, 476 Pony, 477 Timetable, 478 Post-impresionist painter, 479 Coarse shoe, 480 Part, 481 Memo abbr., 482 Silk, in Lyon, 483 Man at the podium, 484 Debussy, 485 Down, 486 Underworld, 487 Kingpin, 488 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 489 Like Joe Miller, 490 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 491 Edwin Booth's milieu, 492 In — way (seriously ill), 493 Honolulu beach, 494 Overstated, 495 Dream, in Dizon, 496 Sait-Sabins, 497 "La Macabre", 498 Composer, 499 Kind of housing loan, 500 Abr., 501 Overcharged, 502 Trod the boards, 503 Jazz conductor-musician, 504 Maestro-conductor, 505 Conductor's implements, 506 State where Seattle, 507 Atlanta's conductor, 508 Relative of the buffalo, 509 Friendship, 510 Cellar contents, 511 English, 512 Subjunctive, 513 Mtd. decoration, 514 Foundation, 515 Tonalist and member, 516 "Days in May", 517 Describing certain modern music, 518 Haggard title, 519 Lady of Lisbon, 520 Berlioz's conductor, 521 Herbart, 522 Sarcasm, 523 Negative notes, 524 Pony, 525 Timetable, 526 Post-impresionist painter, 527 Coarse shoe, 528 Part, 529 Memo abbr., 530 Silk, in Lyon, 531 Man at the podium, 532 Debussy, 533 Down, 534 Underworld, 535 Kingpin, 536 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 537 Like Joe Miller, 538 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 539 Edwin Booth's milieu, 540 In — way (seriously ill), 541 Honolulu beach, 542 Overstated, 543 Dream, in Dizon, 544 Sait-Sabins, 545 "La Macabre", 546 Composer, 547 Kind of housing loan, 548 Abr., 549 Overcharged, 550 Trod the boards, 551 Jazz conductor-musician, 552 Maestro-conductor, 553 Conductor's implements, 554 State where Seattle, 555 Atlanta's conductor, 556 Relative of the buffalo, 557 Friendship, 558 Cellar contents, 559 English, 560 Subjunctive, 561 Mtd. decoration, 562 Foundation, 563 Tonalist and member, 564 "Days in May", 565 Describing certain modern music, 566 Haggard title, 567 Lady of Lisbon, 568 Berlioz's conductor, 569 Herbart, 570 Sarcasm, 571 Negative notes, 572 Pony, 573 Timetable, 574 Post-impresionist painter, 575 Coarse shoe, 576 Part, 577 Memo abbr., 578 Silk, in Lyon, 579 Man at the podium, 580 Debussy, 581 Down, 582 Underworld, 583 Kingpin, 584 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 585 Like Joe Miller, 586 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 587 Edwin Booth's milieu, 588 In — way (seriously ill), 589 Honolulu beach, 590 Overstated, 591 Dream, in Dizon, 592 Sait-Sabins, 593 "La Macabre", 594 Composer, 595 Kind of housing loan, 596 Abr., 597 Overcharged, 598 Trod the boards, 599 Jazz conductor-musician, 600 Maestro-conductor, 601 Conductor's implements, 602 State where Seattle, 603 Atlanta's conductor, 604 Relative of the buffalo, 605 Friendship, 606 Cellar contents, 607 English, 608 Subjunctive, 609 Mtd. decoration, 610 Foundation, 611 Tonalist and member, 612 "Days in May", 613 Describing certain modern music, 614 Haggard title, 615 Lady of Lisbon, 616 Berlioz's conductor, 617 Herbart, 618 Sarcasm, 619 Negative notes, 620 Pony, 621 Timetable, 622 Post-impresionist painter, 623 Coarse shoe, 624 Part, 625 Memo abbr., 626 Silk, in Lyon, 627 Man at the podium, 628 Debussy, 629 Down, 630 Underworld, 631 Kingpin, 632 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 633 Like Joe Miller, 634 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 635 Edwin Booth's milieu, 636 In — way (seriously ill), 637 Honolulu beach, 638 Overstated, 639 Dream, in Dizon, 640 Sait-Sabins, 641 "La Macabre", 642 Composer, 643 Kind of housing loan, 644 Abr., 645 Overcharged, 646 Trod the boards, 647 Jazz conductor-musician, 648 Maestro-conductor, 649 Conductor's implements, 650 State where Seattle, 651 Atlanta's conductor, 652 Relative of the buffalo, 653 Friendship, 654 Cellar contents, 655 English, 656 Subjunctive, 657 Mtd. decoration, 658 Foundation, 659 Tonalist and member, 660 "Days in May", 661 Describing certain modern music, 662 Haggard title, 663 Lady of Lisbon, 664 Berlioz's conductor, 665 Herbart, 666 Sarcasm, 667 Negative notes, 668 Pony, 669 Timetable, 670 Post-impresionist painter, 671 Coarse shoe, 672 Part, 673 Memo abbr., 674 Silk, in Lyon, 675 Man at the podium, 676 Debussy, 677 Down, 678 Underworld, 679 Kingpin, 680 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 681 Like Joe Miller, 682 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 683 Edwin Booth's milieu, 684 In — way (seriously ill), 685 Honolulu beach, 686 Overstated, 687 Dream, in Dizon, 688 Sait-Sabins, 689 "La Macabre", 690 Composer, 691 Kind of housing loan, 692 Abr., 693 Overcharged, 694 Trod the boards, 695 Jazz conductor-musician, 696 Maestro-conductor, 697 Conductor's implements, 698 State where Seattle, 699 Atlanta's conductor, 700 Relative of the buffalo, 701 Friendship, 702 Cellar contents, 703 English, 704 Subjunctive, 705 Mtd. decoration, 706 Foundation, 707 Tonalist and member, 708 "Days in May", 709 Describing certain modern music, 710 Haggard title, 711 Lady of Lisbon, 712 Berlioz's conductor, 713 Herbart, 714 Sarcasm, 715 Negative notes, 716 Pony, 717 Timetable, 718 Post-impresionist painter, 719 Coarse shoe, 720 Part, 721 Memo abbr., 722 Silk, in Lyon, 723 Man at the podium, 724 Debussy, 725 Down, 726 Underworld, 727 Kingpin, 728 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 729 Like Joe Miller, 730 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 731 Edwin Booth's milieu, 732 In — way (seriously ill), 733 Honolulu beach, 734 Overstated, 735 Dream, in Dizon, 736 Sait-Sabins, 737 "La Macabre", 738 Composer, 739 Kind of housing loan, 740 Abr., 741 Overcharged, 742 Trod the boards, 743 Jazz conductor-musician, 744 Maestro-conductor, 745 Conductor's implements, 746 State where Seattle, 747 Atlanta's conductor, 748 Relative of the buffalo, 749 Friendship, 750 Cellar contents, 751 English, 752 Subjunctive, 753 Mtd. decoration, 754 Foundation, 755 Tonalist and member, 756 "Days in May", 757 Describing certain modern music, 758 Haggard title, 759 Lady of Lisbon, 760 Berlioz's conductor, 761 Herbart, 762 Sarcasm, 763 Negative notes, 764 Pony, 765 Timetable, 766 Post-impresionist painter, 767 Coarse shoe, 768 Part, 769 Memo abbr., 770 Silk, in Lyon, 771 Man at the podium, 772 Debussy, 773 Down, 774 Underworld, 775 Kingpin, 776 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 777 Like Joe Miller, 778 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 779 Edwin Booth's milieu, 780 In — way (seriously ill), 781 Honolulu beach, 782 Overstated, 783 Dream, in Dizon, 784 Sait-Sabins, 785 "La Macabre", 786 Composer, 787 Kind of housing loan, 788 Abr., 789 Overcharged, 790 Trod the boards, 791 Jazz conductor-musician, 792 Maestro-conductor, 793 Conductor's implements, 794 State where Seattle, 795 Atlanta's conductor, 796 Relative of the buffalo, 797 Friendship, 798 Cellar contents, 799 English, 800 Subjunctive, 801 Mtd. decoration, 802 Foundation, 803 Tonalist and member, 804 "Days in May", 805 Describing certain modern music, 806 Haggard title, 807 Lady of Lisbon, 808 Berlioz's conductor, 809 Herbart, 810 Sarcasm, 811 Negative notes, 812 Pony, 813 Timetable, 814 Post-impresionist painter, 815 Coarse shoe, 816 Part, 817 Memo abbr., 818 Silk, in Lyon, 819 Man at the podium, 820 Debussy, 821 Down, 822 Underworld, 823 Kingpin, 824 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 825 Like Joe Miller, 826 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 827 Edwin Booth's milieu, 828 In — way (seriously ill), 829 Honolulu beach, 830 Overstated, 831 Dream, in Dizon, 832 Sait-Sabins, 833 "La Macabre", 834 Composer, 835 Kind of housing loan, 836 Abr., 837 Overcharged, 838 Trod the boards, 839 Jazz conductor-musician, 840 Maestro-conductor, 841 Conductor's implements, 842 State where Seattle, 843 Atlanta's conductor, 844 Relative of the buffalo, 845 Friendship, 846 Cellar contents, 847 English, 848 Subjunctive, 849 Mtd. decoration, 850 Foundation, 851 Tonalist and member, 852 "Days in May", 853 Describing certain modern music, 854 Haggard title, 855 Lady of Lisbon, 856 Berlioz's conductor, 857 Herbart, 858 Sarcasm, 859 Negative notes, 860 Pony, 861 Timetable, 862 Post-impresionist painter, 863 Coarse shoe, 864 Part, 865 Memo abbr., 866 Silk, in Lyon, 867 Man at the podium, 868 Debussy, 869 Down, 870 Underworld, 871 Kingpin, 872 Strauss's "The Blue Danube", 873 Like Joe Miller, 874 Spanish name for an Iberian river, 875 Edwin Booth's milieu, 876 In — way (seriously ill), 877 Honolulu beach, 878 Overstated, 879 Dream, in Dizon, 880 Sait-Sabins, 881 "La Macabre", 882 Composer, 883 Kind of housing loan, 884 Abr., 885 Overcharged, 886 Trod the boards, 887 Jazz conductor-musician, 888 Maestro-conductor, 889 Conductor's implements, 890 State where Seattle, 891 Atlanta's conductor, 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SPORTS

Red Sox Still Safe at Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BOSTON — Mike Greenwell hit a first-inning grand-slam home run Tuesday night to spark the Boston Red Sox to their 21st consecutive home victory, 7-2 over Texas.

Three first-inning runs, Paul Molitor homered and the Brewers ended a scoring drought with a 15-hit attack that swamped New York. Milwaukee had averaged only 2.9 runs a game during a recent 1-7 road trip.

defending league champions into last place in the Eastern Division. Palmer walked two and struck out six in his first shutout of the season. Ozzie Smith was the only Cardinal runner to get as far as third base.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

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White Sox 7, A's 5: In Chicago, Steve Lyons had three hits and drove in two runs and Carlton Fisk and Steve Lyons had two RBIs apiece as the White Sox ended a five-game skid.

Angels 10, Mariners 2: In Seattle, Chili Davis highlighted a four-run first with a two-run triple and California romped to its 11th straight road victory. Chuck Finley (6-9) won for the first time since June 29.

Orioles 5, Indians 2: In Baltimore, Ken Griffey, a last-minute starter when Cleveland changed pitchers just before game time, doubled to spark a four-run third inning that helped the Orioles snap a three-game losing streak.

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Gary Gaetti of the Twins was none too pleased at being called out on strikes with a runner at second to end the fourth inning in Toronto.

Pitcher for U.S. National Team Keeps Doing It — One-Handed

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON — Face it. A kid born with one hand deformed is never going to pitch in the big leagues. It was a nice fantasy, everybody loved it when he won the 87 Sullivan Trophy as the country's top amateur athlete, but now he's pitching to grown men.

Obviously, international competition bothers Abbott a lot. Take him out of the small pond of college baseball (he was 26-8 at Michigan and last month became a No. 1 draft choice of the California Angels), and the truth starts to come out. Facing Cuba, Japan and Taiwan — whose teams' average age is about 20 — we've seen a much different Abbott for two summers.

Last year, he had an earned-run average of 0.00 in three appearances in the Pan American Games. He also became the first U.S. pitcher to beat Cuba in Havana in 25 years. This summer, the U.S. national team of Olympic-bound collegians is barnstorming. As usual, Abbott isn't exactly getting his ears pinned back. He gave up a total of four hits in his first three outings. His ERA through five appearances is 2.25. He has won three times without a loss.

Just when you think Abbott has surpassed all national expectations, he moves up a level — and gets better.

Says Olympic Coach Mark Marquess: "They told me Abbott was the all-American boy, almost too good to be true. But he's surprised me. He's better than that, if a person can be... As a pitcher, I expected him to be a polished left-hander. What I didn't know is that, right now, he's the hardest thrower on my staff. The hitters aren't afraid to hit him. He brings it too hard."

Once upon a time, being America's best Olympic pitcher meant little. But after the '84 Olympic team sent Will Clark, Mark McGwire, Cory Snyder, Barry Larkin, B.J. Surhoff, Mike Durne and others to the majors in a hurry, the Olympic team has a Grade A pedigree. So far this year, Abbott and second baseman Ty Griffin of Georgia Tech (heating 564) have been the showstoppers on a solid 19-3 squad.

To understand Abbott, it helped to watch him on a broiling hot day recently in a small town in the foothills of the Shenandoah Mountains. He wasn't scheduled to pitch, but the grandstand was SRO (in Hagerstown, Maryland, that's 6,500). Abbott headed to the bullpen to do some work. Others think he's almost the finished product. He thinks he's only halfway there.

"You learn to do what they force you to learn," he said. "When I went to Michigan, I just had a fastball. Then a curve. I added a cut fastball — my slider. Now I'm working on a straight change-up and slow curve. And I know I have to learn to pitch inside. That's the big thing."

In college, with aluminum bats, low and away is the key location. In pro ball, with wooden bats and a generation of Jose Canseco who feed off any pitch that lets them extend their huge arms, the inside corner, especially for a left-handed pitcher, is the heart and soul of success.

"It's totally different," said Abbott. "You gotta hit some people. In Japan [on a five-game tour last month], I hit a guy flat in the face. I'd never done that before. But I have to get over it. It's part of the game."

In the bullpen, dust hung heavy in the air, the catches didn't want to crouch and even the billboards seemed to shimmer in the heat. Abbott worked through his entire repertoire, throwing almost machine-gun fast. Fastballs and sliders — in, down and in, and then far enough inside that you could see imaginary hitters skipping rope, sucking in their guts, diving under the low bridge.

Abbott has had to overcome a lot, so if hitters have to overcome some heat in their kitchens, the 6-foot-3, 200-pound (190-meter, 90.7-kilogram) kid with the choirboy face might not mind as much as you'd think.

Abbott's glove stayed on his stump of a right hand, inches from where his left hand ends his balanced follow-through. If a batter had been at the



Jim Abbott, staying loose by bouncing a ball off his right hand, is known as "an average fielder."

plate, Abbott would have plucked it off and put it on his left hand in one motion after every pitch. He has done that so quickly and smoothly for so long that some fans barely notice the handpass.

"He's an average fielder," says Marquess. "I expected below average. They bunt on him, he throws them out. Next case."

It's the line drives through the box that scouts worry about. "That question grinds at you," Abbott said. "I'll do the best I can. I think I can protect myself."

These days, Abbott is a 20-year-old in a sweat-box laboratory. The U.S. national squad plays a schedule that would exhaust any minor league team. Six-hour bus rides, 12-hour flights to and from Japan, seldom two nights (and never three) in one town. "Is this how the U.S. Olympic basketball team travels?" asked Abbott.

He and his teammates are meeting real baseball this summer, not college ball with training bats and more days off than games. The question isn't, "Can you play?" or "Depressed?" Some are chewed up, and some call it up.

So far, and it's early, Abbott seems to like the learning process. But the summer will seem interminable, and sometimes demoralizing. Sure, the nationals won 2-3 in Japan and have crushed Taiwan, 6-0, back home. But those seven straight games in August with Cuba, then the world championships in Italy (with Cuba on head again) in early September, will be non-stop work. "Cuba is better than some major league teams," said Marquess. "No question."

By deep September, when the United States plays the first of five games that could win it an Olympic exhibition-sport title, this team — and Abbott — will either be worn to a frazzle or part-way to grown up.

Many questions will be asked about the U.S. Olympic team. But no one will face as many as Abbott, who has fascinated baseball fans with a unique personality and a unique liability.

Some athletes seem to keep company with a special destiny that seeks them even as they pursue it. Abbott, for example, has the inside track on the first-game Olympic starting assignment.

The date is Sept. 19; he has until then to finish becoming a man at his game. Sept. 19 is also his 21st birthday.

Sabonis, Soviet Giant, Heads Home on Maneuvers



Arvidas Sabonis. "I will believe it only when I sign."

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — Arvidas Sabonis has no fear of the giants of the National Basketball Association, not of their elbows, not of their aerodynamics, not of their poise. But back in the Soviet Union there are men of more modest size who worry him.

"Maybe I will be strangled," he said.

Who would strangle a man like Sabonis, who makes companions laugh with his jokes in Lithuanian? Who would even try to strangle a man like Sabonis, who stands 7-foot-3 3/4 (2.22 meters)? "Maybe they are a lot smaller in size, but they are great," Sabonis said at a luncheon here Tuesday.

He was wisecracking his way toward Friday's return flight to the Soviet Union, where he and his personal Lithuanian doctor will argue that Sabonis has not recuperated enough to play for the Soviet Union in the Summer Games in September, but that he will be strong enough to play for the Portland Trail Blazers in November.

Back in the Soviet Union, somebody on the other side of a desk is

quite likely to offer a package visa — one trip in Seoul, one trip to Portland, no changes in itinerary. The alternative might be a season of inactivity in the Gulag League.

There are reports that David Stern, commissioner of the NBA, is close to arranging a deal for Sabonis to play in Portland.

"I will believe it only when I sign a contract with a pen," Sabonis said. He just might be the best basketball player in the world today, were it not for two operations on his Achilles tendon in the past two years. He is 23, broad and solid, and moves and shoots like a forward eight inches shorter.

For the past three and a half months, Sabonis has been rehabilitating his legs in Portland, courtesy of the Trail Blazers, who wisely drafted him several years ago.

That Sabonis is residing in a Portland apartment in a suitably appointed apartment in Portland, driving an Eagle Jet at recorded speeds of up to 90 mph (145 kph) — he talked the speeding fine down from \$160 to \$60 — is indicative of a new spirit of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Glasgow goes just so far. Sabonis

does not mind emphasizing that when the offer from Portland arrived, Soviet officials "did not say anything. They did not help me. But they did not stop him, either."

In this period of openness, a Soviet athlete could laugh openly as Mike Fratello, the coach of the Atlanta Hawks, just back from a three-game, two-victory trip to the Soviet Union, recalled his team's complaints about the rudimentary quarters not far from the Iranian border, or the white clouds of smoke from the rudimentary air conditioning in the AeroFlot plane.

Sabonis is comfortable about saying 41 road games in the NBA would be easier than 20 games on the road in the Soviet Union. He noted, "We always told jokes — they just weren't as loud."

Part of his independence comes from being a Lithuanian who insists he does not speak Russian and has been known to correct Americans who blithely call him "a Russian." Asked if he lives in Moscow, Sabonis said, "Where you were born, this is where you live, and I live in Lithuania."

He lives in Kaunas, a city known for its nationalism, an hour and a

half from the more integrated capital of Vilnius. His two operations were performed there by Dr. Kestutis Vitkus, an orthopedic microsurgeon, and his father, Dr. Metchislov Vitkus, a cardiovascular surgeon.

After the first operation, there was open criticism of the medical care from Aleksandr Gornelsky, the Soviet coach. Kestutis Vitkus, who speaks English quite well and has been supervising Sabonis's rehabilitation in Portland, said of Gornelsky, with no slight bitterness, "He didn't see the operation or the post-op care. Nothing. He was not part of it."

When Sabonis reinjured the ankle running up stairs to answer the telephone, a second operation was performed in Vilnius. The Trail Blazers offered a trip to the United States for a second opinion.

The younger Vitkus admits he was proud and relieved to hear several U.S. doctors say the operation was fine. The doctor said the player could have received sound rehabilitation in Vilnius or Moscow, but that Portland happened to make the offer.

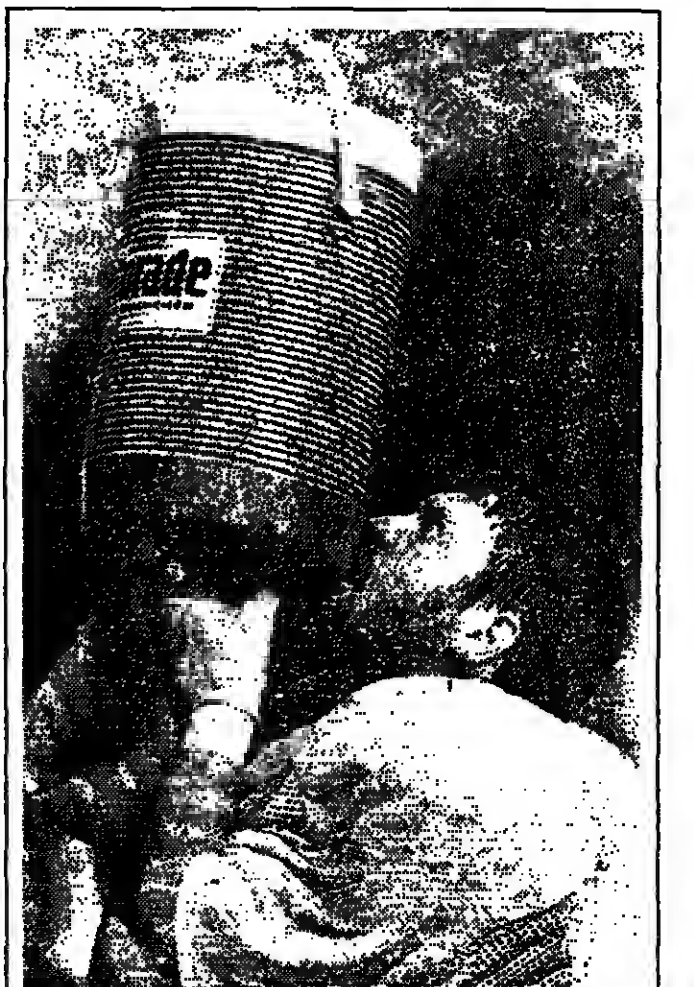
The player said he was three months away from being able to compete and the doctor added, "The operation is fine, but he might damage the rest of the ankle because it is so weak."

Vitkus, who is returning to his family and his medical practice, said that a professional career for Sabonis would "give great pride to Lithuania," where Sabonis is perhaps the most popular celebrity.

The player makes no secret of wanting to play in the NBA. He was intimidated when, at 16, he played against Ralph Sampson, but then he watched the NBA playoffs this spring in person and by television, and said Tuesday, "If I started, I do not stop. The money, he said, does not matter."

John Thompson, coach of the 1988 U.S. team, has said "it just isn't right" for the United States to give personalized medical care to a basketball star from a competing country. Said Stern: "Coach Thompson is a coach but I'm glad he's not our secretary of state, conducting our foreign policy."

If there are hard-liners comparable to Thompson in the Soviet sports bureaucracy, Sabonis and Vitkus may have some spirited conferences in the next week. If Sabonis re-emerges, Akem Olatunwo will never seem that tough.



A TALL, TALL ONE — As temperatures Tuesday at the Cincinnati Bengal training camp in Wilmington, Ohio, hit the mid-90s, lineman Bruce Kozerski took matters into his own hands.

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

Lewis Super-Confident of Making History

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A conversation with Lewis continues, after a short break for the writer to clear the table, and we move ahead from his bittersweet recollections of 1984 to the incomprehensible optimism Lewis will bring to Seoul.

"The trials do more for my confidence than anyone can imagine," Lewis says exuberantly. Having again qualified for the 100, 200 long jump and the 4 x 100 relay, Lewis could harvest bushels of gold unprecendented in Olympic history; no man ever repeated as gold medalist in the 100, 200 or long jump.

So he has one, encompassing wish for Seoul: "I want to have the greatest meet I've ever had." If he does, everyone else is history.

Handicapping his individual events, Lewis's winning the long jump is probably the best bet. The Games — he's won 55 long jump competitions in a row — especially after his favorite person in the world, Larry Myricks, threw such a scare at him at the trials, jumping a personal-best 28 feet 8 3/4 inches (8.74 meters), and Lewis, jumping in a downpour, had to go 28-9 to trump him. Complacency shouldn't be an issue in the sprints. Indeed, Lewis may come in an underdog. Ben Johnson beat him in the record-shattering 100 meters at the world championships last fall in Rome, and Lewis's prize, Joe DeLoach, ran him down in the 200 at Indianapolis.

"For me to have any chance to win in the Olympics," Lewis says, "ticking off the numbers like they were multiplication tables, 'I believe I'm going to have to run 9.80, long jump 28-10 and run 19.85.'"

So you don't miss the point,

Lewis adds: "No one who's running now has run any of those times." A 9.80 in the 100 would be a world record. "Exactly."

Given what Lewis has accomplished in track and field — dominating the sprints and the long jump for most of the 1980s — his most remarkable single statistic of his career is that he has never broken a world record.

"I don't believe records are im-

If he applauds himself any harder his hands will fall off. Yet there's an appealing sparkle to Lewis's candor.

He says, insisting, "the whole thing is about competition. I'm a pressure player. I'm the type that wants the ball."

His love of competition is such that if you were to set up a facility with perfect long jumping conditions — a maximum legal tailwind, springy runway, soft sand — and tell Lewis he could go there and jump 30 feet, but he'd have to do it all alone, he'd say, "Set up a midnight rendezvous? I'd say no, I couldn't get up for it. I'm a competition-type person. I couldn't jump in a museum."

He carefully says he's talking about projected times in Seoul, not records, but just as carefully he says, "All-time records are unfair, everybody knows that," demystifying Bob Beamon's 29-2 1/2, which was set in Mexico City. By the way, Lewis says if he jumps 29-2 at

Seoul, he won't put on his sweats and sit on a lead: "I may not get that opportunity again. I'll definitely jump some more."

Ben Johnson's record in the 100 meters was 9.8 seconds. Lewis's personal best is 9.9 seconds.

Why? He's the world record holder at 9.83; he blew away the record and beat you head to head in what many people felt was the most amazing performance of their lifetimes.

"Ben ran the race of his life in Rome and I felt I ran a poor race. I was disappointed I lost, then I looked at the time and I became elated. That's why it didn't hurt to congratulate Ben. I said to myself, 'You ran bad, and you ran a 9.93. Boy, can you run fast!'"

In 1984, he actually was subpar physically; he'd run four meets in the six weeks prior to the Olympics, and one hamstring was sore. This time he also has scheduled four meets — two grand prix events in Europe, an exhibition in the Netherlands and a meet in Japan — but spaced them over eight weeks, to arrive in Seoul fresh.

"The thing about the Olympics and major competition, it's all about confidence. I'm definitely more confident than the others. I just don't believe there's anyone naturally more talented than I am."

In a measured, almost clinical

SCOREBOARD

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams, scores, and key players.

TRANSITION

Table listing baseball transactions, including trades, releases, and signings for various teams.

GOLF

PGA Leaders

Table listing the top performers in the PGA tournament, including names and scores.

BARNINGS

Table listing the top performers in the Barnings tournament, including names and scores.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table showing the current standings for the National League teams.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table showing the current standings for the American League teams.

DRIVING ACCURACY

Table listing the top drivers in the driving accuracy competition.

DRIVING ACCURACY

Table listing the top drivers in the driving accuracy competition.

PUTTS PER GREEN

Table listing the top performers in the putts per green competition.

PUTTS PER GREEN

Table listing the top performers in the putts per green competition.

PAR BREAKERS

Table listing the top performers in the par breakers competition.

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Table listing the top performers in the par breakers competition.

GREENS IN REGULATION

Table listing the top performers in the greens in regulation competition.

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Table listing the top performers in the greens in regulation competition.

U.S. Diver Charged With Vehicular Homicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRANDON, Florida — Bruce Kimball, the 1984 Olympic silver medalist in platform diving and a strong contender for a spot on the 1988 U.S. team, was charged Tuesday with two counts of vehicular homicide after allegedly driving his sports car into a group of teenagers

said Kimball's car was estimated to be traveling around 80 mph (129 kph) when it struck three parked cars and then plowed into a group of approximately 20 people standing at the end of Culbreath Road, a popular gathering place for teenagers.

Witnesses said about 20 youngsters were at the scene, some sitting on car hoods and others standing in the middle of the road; the cars Kimball's car hit were parked along the roadside, the spokesman said.

A blood-alcohol test was administered Monday night, but the results from a state lab were not immediately available.

Kimball, 25, is the son of longtime University of Michigan diving coach Dick Kimball, who runs a diving camp in Brandon during the summer.

The elder Kimball coached the U.S. Olympic teams in 1964, 1976 and 1980 and was an assistant in 1984 when his son made the team just three years after a head-on automobile crash in Ann Arbor, Michigan, had left every bone in his face broken. Kimball's leg was also broken, knee ligaments were torn and his spleen had to be removed.

The 1988 Olympic diving trials will be held Aug. 17-21. Kimball has not indicated whether he still plans to compete.

FOOTBALL

CFL Standings

Table showing the current standings for the Canadian Football League teams.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

Table showing the current standings for the National Football League teams.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

Table showing the current standings for the National Football League teams.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

Table showing the current standings for the National Football League teams.

